

DUBLIN REBELS BESIEGED

BRITISH REPLY CHALLENGE TO WILSON STAND

"Allies Have Nothing to Fear from Combine to Guard Neutrals."

EUROPEAN WAR SUMMARY

French gunners destroy German post in Argonne forest. Violent artillery fire but no infantry action reported on Verdun sector.

British warships drive off German fleet attacking English coast after twenty minute battle. No losses on either side.

German airmen raid Danzig; kill one woman and wound three men. Zeppelins dropped seven bombs in last attack on England.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., April 25.—(Special.)—A remarkable challenge to President Wilson to translate into action his declaration of neutrality is being made in the British note to the United States, made public today, dealing with the enforcement of the starvation blockade of Germany. The note is a reply to the American protest against such interference with neutral trade.

During the invasion of Belgium, alleged German atrocities, and the German submarine warfare, the British government suggests that President Wilson call a council of neutral nations to safeguard the rights of neutrals and of humanity in the future from aggression by the belligerents.

MOCKADE "A REPRISAL."
Not less remarkable is the British justification of its starvation blockade of Germany as a reprisal in retaliation for the German submarine warfare on commerce. Like Germany, England contends that a reprisal is not illegal because retaliatory.

Unlike Germany, however, Great Britain refuses "to regard all such measures of retaliation in war as illegal if they should incidentally inflict injury upon neutrals." Germany maintains that the submarine warfare is a retaliatory measure for the starvation blockade, but admitted in the last Lusitania memorandum that neutrals should not be made the victims of reprisals.

THE BRITISH CHALLENGE.
It was in conclusion of a note of nearly three words that the British government delivered its challenge to the president to act in behalf of humanity. The challenge is as follows:

"His Majesty's government have noted with sincere satisfaction the intimation contained in the concluding passages of the United States note of the intention of the United States to undertake the blockade of Germany in order to protect the integrity of neutral rights."

"The first act of this war was the unprovoked invasion by the enemy of neutral Belgium which he was bound by treaty to protect. The occupation of this territory was accompanied by abominable acts of cruelty and oppression in violation of all the accepted rules of war, atrocities the record of which is available in published documents."

GERMAN WAR HIT.
The disregard of neutral rights has been extended to naval warfare by the British destruction of neutral merchant ships on the high seas, regardless of the lives of those on board.

"His Majesty's government would welcome any combination of neutral nations under the lead of the United States, which would exert an effective influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their allies have much to fear from any combination of neutrals for the protection of their rights."

"The United States has an impartial and comprehensive view of the conduct of this war and it is by a reasonable interpretation of the generally accepted provisions of international law and by the rules of humanity that have hitherto been approved by the civilized world."

"In one minor particular, England is not in a position to object to the German blockade of the Baltic, provided it is not extended to the English Channel."

LATEST NEWS OF EUROPEAN WAR

LONDON, April 26, 5 a. m.—A dispatch from Ipswich says the British losses in the fight with the German squadron off Lowestoft were approximately twenty-five dead and wounded.

One of the British destroyers, which on a previous occasion took a prominent part in the warfare in the North sea, was again in the thick of the fight. A shot penetrated its engine room, but apart from four of the crew being scalded there were no casualties.

BERLIN, April 25, via London, April 26, 2:16 a. m.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial chancellor, has gone to headquarters to confer with the Kaiser. Regarding the reply to President Wilson's note, no definite decision apparently has yet been reached, and one probably will not be arrived at until the chancellor gets to headquarters Wednesday afternoon.

All the surface indications, however, point more and more to the probability that an arrangement regarding the Sussex and a modus vivendi on the submarine problem will be offered to the United States and that a sincere endeavor to reach an understanding will be made from this side, putting the decision regarding the future status of relations up to Washington.

GENEVA, April 26, 12:40 a. m., via Paris.—An exodus of Americans from Germany has begun. A number of them already have arrived at Basel. They are convinced that a rupture between Germany and the United States is inevitable.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 25, 10:42 p. m.—According to a Brussels dispatch to the Handelsblad, a German court-martial, sitting on April 11 and 12, condemned Oskar Hernalsteen of Brussels and Franz Van Aerde of Antwerp to death on the charge of treason.

PARIS, April 25.—Because of their dismissal by the municipality, several thousand workmen paraded the streets of Madrid, saying a dispatch to the Havas agency from that city, and indulged in rioting. They smashed the windows of many stores. Germanes dispersed the manifestants and arrested some of them.

FIREMAN KILLED BY FALL ON AX WHICH CUT ARTERY
Fire in Frame Building, Said to Have Been Condemned, Arouses Suspicion.

Warren Howe, 315 West Fifth street, a member of truck company No. 11, fell on his ax while fighting a fire last night in a frame building at 3442 Cottage Grove avenue. He cut an artery in his arm and died of loss of blood a few hours later. He leaves a widow and four children.

The fire, which began in a rag pile, was considered of suspicious origin, and will be investigated by the fire attorney. According to the firemen the entire row of houses, including the one burned, was condemned a year ago. They are the property of former Judge Eldridge Haney, who denied they had been condemned.

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers
Tuesday, April 25th, 1916.

The Tribune.....122.74
The other morning papers combined... 90.64
The Tribune's excess. 32.10
Advertisements printed in other morning papers not accepted by The Tribune... 2.97
The Tribune was bought solely to read. It has no coupon or premium circulation.

WAR PROTESTS BY THOUSANDS ROIL CONGRESS

Inquiry May Be Made Into Origin of Telegrams Swamping Members.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—(Special.)—Congress is now being swamped with the most remarkable protest ever made against any policy of any president of the United States.

More than 100,000 telegrams, signed for the greater part by American citizens of German birth or parentage, were delivered to members of congress today, each message urging that congress do all in its power to prevent the president from pushing the country into war with Germany.

In general the messages follow one of two or three of eight forms such as are supplied by "the American embargo conference."

TELEGRAPH LINES SWAMPED.
Tonight the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have every line in Washington busy receiving messages from all parts of the country. Extra operators were brought in from nearby cities.

Reports from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other large cities indicated more than 250,000 messages of protest are waiting at the telegraph offices in those cities for transmittal to Washington.

At least one chief source of the movement was found to be Col. Jasper P. Darling and the American embargo conference, with headquarters in Chicago.

INDIGNANT AT INFUX.
Administration leaders were amused when the messages began to pour in. Then they became annoyed and finally indignant.

Tonight they were threatening a congressional investigation to determine the cause of an apparently spontaneous outburst against the president's program. They openly admitted that the protests, coming in such number, even though they wear the names of persons who are plainly of German sympathies, will have a marked effect on the Berlin government.

SENATOR POMERENE PROTESTS.
Senator Pomerene of Ohio, one of the administration leaders in the senate, who was one of the many deluged with the messages, expressed his indignation. He said tonight:

"There is every indication that the telegrams from Ohio were not the expression of opinions of the many thousands of individuals who purport to have sent them, but the idea of the propaganda was conceived in the minds of a few men and has been carried out with wonderful efficiency to try to impress inexperienced senators and representatives."

"The motive must be obvious to all. I believe that a backfire of resentment will follow the recovery from the sudden shock of all these telegrams."

SWAMP ILLINOIS SENATORS.
The messages began coming in from Chicago and other cities in the middle west. Senators Lewis and Sherman and every member of the Illinois delegation were kept busy all day receiving them.

By 6 p. m. today Senator Sherman alone had received more than 400 messages and Senator Lewis, on receiving for a bunch of 500, which completed a pile of 4000, closed up his office and notified the telegraph companies to deliver the rest in the morning.

Each of the Chicago members of the lower house received more than 500 messages during the afternoon, and Congressman Copley of the Aurora district received so many he couldn't count them.

Apparently the agencies that started the flood started several forms of messages to be sent and then began gathering names for them. Protestants in identical phrasing are coming in from widely separated parts of the country.

NINE FORMS OF TELEGRAMS.
Here are the forms of some nine different varieties received by members from Chicago:

(Continued on page 6, column 1.)

Hunt to Lose Job as Detective Head by Coffin's Coup

City Hall Slates Him to Go by Barring Him from Merit Test.

Elimination of Nicholas Hunt as chief of detectives is one of the big changes in a radical program of police reorganization that has been determined upon by the city administration. Technically Chief Hunt will not be "fired." He will simply be "displaced" by a man chosen by civil service examination.

Although the position has been filled by temporary appointees for four years, President Coffin of the civil service commission announced yesterday an examination will be held "within a month or so." He said Chief Hunt, who is a sixty day appointee of the mayor, would not be eligible to take the examination because he does not hold a civil service position in the police department.

In many quarters the prospective dismissal of Chief Hunt was regarded as meaning a break between State's Attorney Horne and Mayor Thompson.

HOYNE HUNT'S SPONSOR.
Mr. Hoyne was credited with having much to do with Hunt's appointment. The theory is advanced that administration forces wish to "get back" at the state's attorney for indicting Francis Becker, Thompson lieutenant in the Twenty-first ward.

"This is the first intimation I have had of such a move, and it comes with surprise," Mr. Hoyne said last night. "There have been many cases of interference with the efficiency of the police department, and this looks much like another."

"Does it mean a break?" he was asked. "I do not know what to make of it," was the reply. "Capt. Hunt is a most efficient official. I have no further statement to make until I investigate."

Chief Hunt was reticent about making any comment.

"If they get a better man, why, it is as much the better for the department," he said. "I don't see why they should hold me ineligible, though."

MAYOR TO SPRING SURPRISE.
While the announcement that Chief Hunt would be displaced came as a surprise, it was consequently predicted by cabinet members that Mayor Thompson will spring a bigger sensation tonight in his message to the new city council.

The chief subject of the message, it was learned, will be "What Is Wrong With the Police Department?" The mayor will recommend, according to reliable information, a complete revision of the police reorganization ordinance, which in many quarters has been held to be a model ordinance.

The chief feature of the measure was the creation of the office of second deputy superintendent of police, now held by Maj. M. L. C. Funkhouser.

FUNKHOUSER'S JOB TARGET.
The opinion was expressed that the mayor intends to have the subject referred to the police committee with the idea that his friends will bring about changes he desires. One of the ultimate objects, it is declared, is a consolidation of the second deputy's office with the active branch of the police department.

Investigation and suppression of vice, censoring of moving pictures, and general supervision of all physical equipment of the department are involved. Administrative forces are said to be confident they hold a majority of the police committee.

For four days Howard Sprague, attorney for the civil service commission, and Arthur M. Swanson, secretary, working behind locked doors under the direction of Capt. Coffin, have been preparing a revision of civil service rules relating to the police department. They have been instructed by Capt. Coffin to prepare regulations for conducting an examination for chief and lieutenants of detectives.

HERE'S LUCKY WAR BABY.
Born on Limer Held Up by England and a Storm, Gets \$200 from Passengers.

New York, April 25.—(Special.)—Miss Stockholm, Bjorkman, who arrived today in all the pomp of the Swedish-American liner Stockholm's cabin de luxe, is the youngest passenger to reach these shores for many a month. She is just 9 days old.

The mother started from Gothenburg in the steamer, expecting to reach her husband, David Bjorkman, at their home in Chicago before the next addition to their family should arrive. But the ship was held up three days at Kirkwall, and on the first day out ran into a heavy storm. When wind and waves were at their height the baby was born.

Dr. Fischer Lindskog, ship's surgeon, placed the expectant mother in the Stockholm's finest cabin. The thirty-two first cabin passengers raised a subscription for the new passenger, and she will start life ashore with a \$200 bank account.

THE UPRISING IN IRELAND

Actual Situation in Dublin as Result of Revolt of Sinn Feiners Shrouded by Strict Censorship Maintained by British Government.

The exact situation in Dublin as a result of the uprising of the Sinn Feiners is veiled by the strict censorship maintained.

Dispatches to "The Tribune" indicate that the revolt is confined largely to Dublin and its immediate vicinity. One London dispatch says "Dublin is in the hands of the Irish rebels." This has no official confirmation.

The official British report states that Cook, Limerick, Tipperary, Ennis, Tralee, and other districts have not become involved in the revolt. A secret session of the British parliament was held last night considering enlistments. Censorship over the cables was so severe that official reports of the parliament's action were delayed.

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the house of commons in a supplementary statement last night that certain streets and centers in Dublin were held by the rebels. In an earlier statement he announced that British soldiers had the situation well in hand.

Twelve loyalist deaths are reported in the Dublin street fighting. The casualties of the rioters are not given.

London opinion credits Berlin as being back of the uprising, the attempted landing of German



Lord Wimborne

READ SIMONDS ON VERDUN
FRANK H. SIMONDS, expert student of war conditions, has just returned to America from Verdun. He writes a thrilling and comprehensive story of what he saw at the battlefield—how the French have checked the Germans. He calls Verdun the Gettysburg of the European war and the turning point in favor of the allies. The story will be found on page 4.

HETTY GREEN DANGEROUSLY ILL AT HOME OF HER SON.
Stricken Three Days Ago, It Is Said with Paralysis, She Has Been Unconscious.

New York, April 25.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hetty Green, often described as the "wealthiest woman in the world," was reported to be dangerously ill late tonight at the home of her son, Edward H. Green, at 5 West Ninetieth street.

Her attendants said she was stricken quite suddenly three days ago, had been unconscious much of the time since then, and was only semi-conscious at midnight.

If Mr. Green was in his home he refused to see callers or make a statement. An effort was made to prevent the fact of Mrs. Green's illness from becoming public, but persons not attached to the household who had been in attendance upon Mrs. Green said her condition was critical following a stroke of paralysis.

HERE'S WAR COST FIGURES THAT WILL WAKE YOU UP.
New York Bank Estimates Nations of Europe Pay Out \$90,000,000 a Day—Burden on Entente Allies.

New York, April 26.—War now is costing the nations of Europe more than \$90,000,000 a day, according to estimates prepared in a booklet to be issued by the Mechanics and Metals National bank of this city.

Of this enormous total, the principal burden falls on the entente allies. The bank estimates that the cost per hour to England, France, and Russia is approximately \$2,000,000, while to the Teutonic empire the cost is in excess of \$1,000,000.

87,000 BULGARS DIE IN WAR.
ATHENS, April 25.—The losses by the Bulgarian army during the war are estimated by Bulgarian reports received here at 87,000 killed and 50,000 wounded or missing.

arms on the Irish coast, frustrated by the British, being held a part of the scheme.

It was reported that Lord Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his secretary had been seized and were being held as hostages by the rebels to insure the safety of Sir Roger Casement while a prisoner in London charged with sedition. There was no verification of this report.

The policy of the British government toward Sir Roger Casement was forecast as one of leniency, reports from London indicating that he may be treated as mentally irresponsible for his acts during the last three years.

Pro-Roosevelt Delegates Lose in Two States
Boston, Mass., April 25.—Massachusetts will be represented in the Republican national convention by an unpledged delegation, if the outcome of today's primaries may be judged from slightly more than half of the vote tabulated late tonight.

The returns left little doubt that the unpledged group of candidates for delegates at large, headed by Gov. McCall, had defeated the wicket whose members had declared themselves for the candidacy of former President Roosevelt.

There were contests in eleven districts among the Democrats, but Wilson was not opposed.

Eight hundred and forty-nine precincts out of a total of 1,140, including Boston, stood:

UNPLEDGED.
S. W. McCall... 43,138 (M. W. Crane... 40,402)
H. C. Lodge... 42,103 (J. W. Weeks... 40,189)
ANNOUNCED FOR ROOSEVELT.
C. B. Bird... 31,814 (A. P. Gardner... 31,495)
G. D. Cushing... 31,781 (R. M. Washburn... 32,533)

Unpledged Win in New Jersey.
Trenton, N. J., April 25.—Returns from the primary election in New Jersey for presidential delegates today indicate that, in contrast to the Republican party being defeated in New Jersey, the unpledged delegates pledged to Theodore Roosevelt and those preferring to go to the Chicago convention unpledged, the Chicago candidates were successful.

There was no opposition in the Democratic party to the renomination of President Wilson.

The delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention are Gov. Fielder, State Chairman Edward B. Groscup, United States Senator William Hughes, and Congressman Thomas J. Souley.

Delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention are David Baird, State Chairman Newton A. K. Budge, Hamilton F. Keen, and Ira A. Kip Jr.

Delegates Chosen in Ohio.
Columbus, O., April 25.—Republican and Democratic organizations today for delegates at large to the national conventions were chosen today in state-wide presidential preference primaries marked by distinct spathy. Theodore E. Burton was designated as the favorite of Republicans and President Wilson of Democrats for their respective presidential nominations.

The Republican delegates at large elected, in the probable order of votes received, are Senator Warren C. Harding, Gov. Frank B. Willis, John J. Sullivan, Cleveland attorney, and William Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati manufacturer.

Democratic delegates at large, in order of votes received, are former Govs. James M. Cox, James E. Campbell, and Judson Harmon, and Senator Allen Pomerene.

THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—Unsettled weather Wednesday, and Thursday with showers; continued cool; winds becoming fresh, southerly.

Illinois—Unsettled weather Wednesday and Thursday, with showers Wednesday; continued cool.

Sunrise, 4:53; sunset, 6:43. Moonrise, 5:24 a. m. Thursday.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.
(Last 24 hours.)

Maximum, 5 p. m., 51	Minimum, 5 a. m., 43
8 a. m., 45	11 a. m., 48
4 p. m., 48	7 p. m., 45
4 a. m., 42	Noon, 48
5 a. m., 43	1 p. m., 49
6 a. m., 43	2 p. m., 49
7 a. m., 44	3 p. m., 49
8 a. m., 47	4 p. m., 48
9 a. m., 47	5 p. m., 48
10 a. m., 48	6 p. m., 48
11 a. m., 48	7 p. m., 47

Mean temperature, 46.5; normal for the day, 49.
Excess since Jan. 1, 222 degrees.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .07 inch.
Excess since Jan. 1, .44 inch.
Wind, N. E.; maximum velocity, 17 miles an hour at 6:38 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 73; 2 p. m., 73; 7 p. m., 77.
Barometric pressure, 7 a. m., 29.94; 7 p. m., 29.58.
For complete government report see page 3.

QUARRELS WITH FIANCEE; SHOOTSELF ON SHORE.
Young Salesman Leaves Sheridan Road Sweetheart and Puts Bullet in His Body.

Frank St. John, a salesman, is engaged to marry Miss Marion Wilder of 8901 Sheridan road, where he has rooms. He was out with her last evening. When they returned home at 12:45 o'clock this morning they had a "spat."

"I'm going to take a walk," Frank said to Miss Wilder as she went into the house alone.

A few minutes later a revolver shot was heard. St. John had walked to the lake shore and sent a bullet into his body. Doctors said it had penetrated his lung. He may not live.

"We learned St. John was out of a job and dependent," the police said.

SICKNESS COSTS WORKERS \$800,000,000 EVERY YEAR
Social Insurance Commission of California Estimates Loss to Wage Earners Because of Illness.

Sacramento, Calif., April 25.—An estimate that wage earners of California annually lose \$10,000,000 on account of sickness, is made in a pamphlet issued today by the social insurance commission of this state.

It is set forth that in the entire United States workers lose \$800,000,000 a year owing to sickness.

RIOTING STILL IN FULL SWING, IS ONE REPORT

London Claims Troops Quell Outbreak—12 Loyalists Dead.

BULLETIN.
New York, April 25.—Owing to interference with the cable lines (understood to be due to the situation in Ireland), the official statement on the secret session of parliament scheduled from London has been delayed. Unofficial reports are that Premier Asquith told parliament there will be general conscription in England unless 50,000 recruits come forward within three or four weeks and 15,000 more offer themselves each week for the next ten weeks following.

LONDON, April 25.—Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is a smoldering volcano tonight as the result of twenty-four hours of the most furious street fighting which followed a sudden but carefully prepared uprising by the Sinn Feiners. The rebels are besieged by the royal troops, according to a late report.

Much blood already has been shed, and one of the many reports filtering through says riots are still in full swing. The city is cut off from telegraphic communication, rendering it impossible to obtain any details of the exact status of affairs.

All signs, however, indicate that England is face to face with the long threatened revolution by the bitter enemy of the Irish population which for years has been yearning for the hour to "free Ireland."

One rumor reaching London tonight said the rebels had captured Lord Wimborne. The lord lieutenant and his secretary are said to be held as hostages for Sir Roger Casement.

DEATH TOLL AT TWELVE.
Official reports given out late tonight place the total death toll of the loyalists at twelve, including five soldiers, but it is significantly added that the information regarding this afternoon's and evening's developments is only meager. The number of rioters killed or the parts of the city still in their possession are not stated.

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the house of commons this afternoon that "grave disturbances" broke out in Dublin yesterday; that troops had been sent to the Irish capital, and that the situation "is now well in hand."

Previously he had stated that the rebellion had been "quelled." Among those killed, he said, were five soldiers. He stated that the rebels were in possession of four or five different parts of the city of Dublin.

GERMAN-IRISH PLOT.
Linked with the attempt by a German auxiliary to land arms in Ireland, which resulted in the arrest of Sir Roger Casement and other prisoners and the sinking of the auxiliary, the three events of the last twenty-four hours—the rebellion in Dublin, the Zeppelin attack, and the raid on the English east coast—are comprised in official quarters, as well as by the whole of England's press and public, under one general head—namely: a German-Irish plot, in which the German part is to try to hit Great Britain with the threefold menace of invasion, destruction, and revolution, while the part of the anti-English Irish is to be to realize their dream of establishing an independent, self-governing Ireland, which in turn is to aid the Germans indirectly by keeping large contingents of British government troops from the western front.

CASEMENT CASE CLIMAX.
The long smoldering spark of the well laid plot, it is believed, was fanned into flame immediately after the British government announced officially yesterday.

AIR, SUBSEA AND SEA BATTLE WON FROM GERMANS BY BRITISH FLEET

day the arrest of Sir Roger Casement. It was not stated whether Sir Roger was taken from the German auxiliary, which was manned by a strong force of sailors and loaded with large stores of arms and ammunition, or whether he was arrested after he had actually stepped upon Irish soil. The statement merely said he was arrested while attempting to land arms.

The general theory here tonight is that this landing was partly successful, that a certain amount of arms and ammunition from the German auxiliary was actually taken ashore and hurried by rebel agents to Dublin before the British patrol warships could stop them.

USING GERMAN ARMS?

It is this amount of weapons and munitions which is believed to have been used by the rebels in Dublin.

A casualty list given out this afternoon by the official press bureau includes two "local volunteers" killed and six "loyal volunteers" injured in the fighting in Dublin. This is taken to indicate that the Sinn Féiners, the banner bearers of the revolt, did not find the full support of the Irish volunteers who are pledged to fight for the "Irish cause" if the government's promise of home rule is not fulfilled, but that at least a part of these volunteers, referred to by the official press bureau as "loyal volunteers," sided with the government troops and part of the citizenry against the rebels.

HELD NOT ULSTERITES.

For it is not believed that the "loyal volunteers" were Ulsterites. The dispatch of Ulsterites volunteers to Dublin to quell an uprising would not be resorted to except in a situation where the government had no other forces to spare, which is not believed to be the case.

Late tonight all dispatches from Ireland agreed that thus far the revolt had not spread beyond Dublin.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official communication issued this evening concerning the situation says: At noon yesterday serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men identified with the Sinn Féin party, mostly armed, occupied Stephens' green and took possession forcibly of the postoffice, where they cut the telegraphic and telephonic wires. Houses also were occupied in Stephens' green, Sackville street, Abbot street, and along the quays.

PART OF GERMAN FLOT.

Owing probably to the British censorship, only the bare facts have been made public. That the outbreak was part of a great revolution in Ireland is believed certain. The attempt of Sir Roger Casement and the force of German sailors to land on the Irish coast undoubtedly was part of this scheme.

It is believed here that the Germans, using Sir Roger as a tool, carefully planned in advance a revolution, counting upon Sir Roger's dramatic appearance at the head of a German force to sweep the country.

CASEMENT NOT TO DIE?

It was predicted today that he probably will escape execution.

Officials are said to be convinced that Sir Roger has been mentally unbalanced for the last three years. Despite his traitorous conduct after long years in the service of his country, he probably will be confined in some institution and closely guarded for the remainder of his life.

No incident in several weeks has so stirred the English public as the brief announcement of the once brilliant Irishman's capture. The morning newspapers gave the most prominent display to the admiralty announcement and speculated briefly on the identity of the German auxiliary sunk by British patrols while trying to land Sir Roger and a strong force of sailors.

WHOLESALE EFFECT SEEN.

The capture of Sir Roger and his German accomplices is expected to have a wholesale effect upon the situation in certain parts of Ireland, where sedition has been openly preached by the so-called Irish volunteers.

The government expects to prove that German money is at the bottom of many of these disturbances and that Sir Roger Casement has directed the activities of

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian submarine in the strait of Otranto with loss of 500 lives.

German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News.

British took the offensive, all attacks northeast of Ypres being repulsed.

A great battle was reported in progress on Stry river in Galicia.

English airmen destroyed railway junction at Courtrai.

Some of the Irish societies since he turned traitor and fled to Germany.

SEE BERLIN'S HAND.

Casement's arrest is dealt with by the Pall Mall Gazette in an editorial which is extremely significant at this moment, but which for obvious reasons cannot be quoted.

"Before Germany took the trouble to send arms to Ireland," says the newspaper, "she must have been satisfied of the existence of agents in that country who were prepared to receive and use them in her interests. That is to say that there must have been active communication between Irish traitors and their confederates in Berlin despite all existing precautions of censorship and supervision."

"When we find a force devoid of arms undergoing military training in Ireland and a cargo of arms from our eyes seeking a landing place in that country, it becomes highly desirable that the connection, if any, between these two striking phenomena should be more fully explained."

HOLD REVOLT IN SUCCESS.

New York, April 25.—(Special.)—There was a general report today in circles that have been interested in Irish Nationalistic propaganda that the Dublin insurrection had been almost completely successful and that the Irish volunteers had captured and held as hostages Lord Wimborne, lord lieutenant for Ireland, and other high English officials. One version said the entire English staff were prisoners.

Another report had it that Lord Wimborne was held, not only as a hostage, or Irish freedom or further concessions to Ireland but also that his life would be forfeited if Sir Roger Casement were executed. Lord Wimborne and the other officials were said to be guarded by Irish volunteers.

A "Cipher Cablegram."

This message was said to be contained in another "cipher cablegram" such as local Irishmen were said to have received on Monday night telling of the Dublin revolt. This report was generally disbelieved until the censor today permitted the news to come through, together with the news of Sir Roger Casement's arrest.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Irish society, received the message over the telephone today at his office, 38 Park row. Mr. O'Leary would not tell a reporter who was present when the message was received from whom it came. He said he thought such news leaked through because some Irish cable operator on the Kerry coast slipped by the censor and sent it to friends here.

Stirs New York Irish.

Irishmen here were much excited today at the news of the Dublin revolt and the arrest of Sir Roger Casement, and many felt that at such a time silence was golden and refused to talk. Those who would talk, however, while sure the trouble was serious, were even more sure that Irish-Americans had no hand in them or foreknowledge of them.

Robert C. Ford, editor of the Irish World, while sure that Ireland was in revolt, said he was afraid there were too many British troops to permit of the revolt being successful.

"The revolt is no surprise to me," said Mr. Ford, "there has been discontent for some time, and I expected it. Every Irishman must rejoice at it."

John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic-American, would make no statement, but it was said at the office, 103 William street, that trouble had been brewing since the British government tried to disarm the Irish volunteers—a force of some 200,000 men.

Appearing large or stout is merely a matter of clothes.

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Offers at All Times Ready-to-Wear Apparel for

Extra Size or

Stout Figures

to fit from stock 35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 49 waist. (Long or short waisted.)

SUITS

Exclusive Model Suits, hand tailored, for dressy, street or sport wear. Some hand embroidered; others leather trimmed. One or two of a kind; taffeta, satin, serge, gabardine, imported tweeds. Remarkable values.

\$24.75 to \$115.75

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Fashionable taffeta, whipcord, silk and wool poplin coats, some lined throughout; others half lined; 40 to 58 bust.

\$18.75 to \$94.75

DRESSES

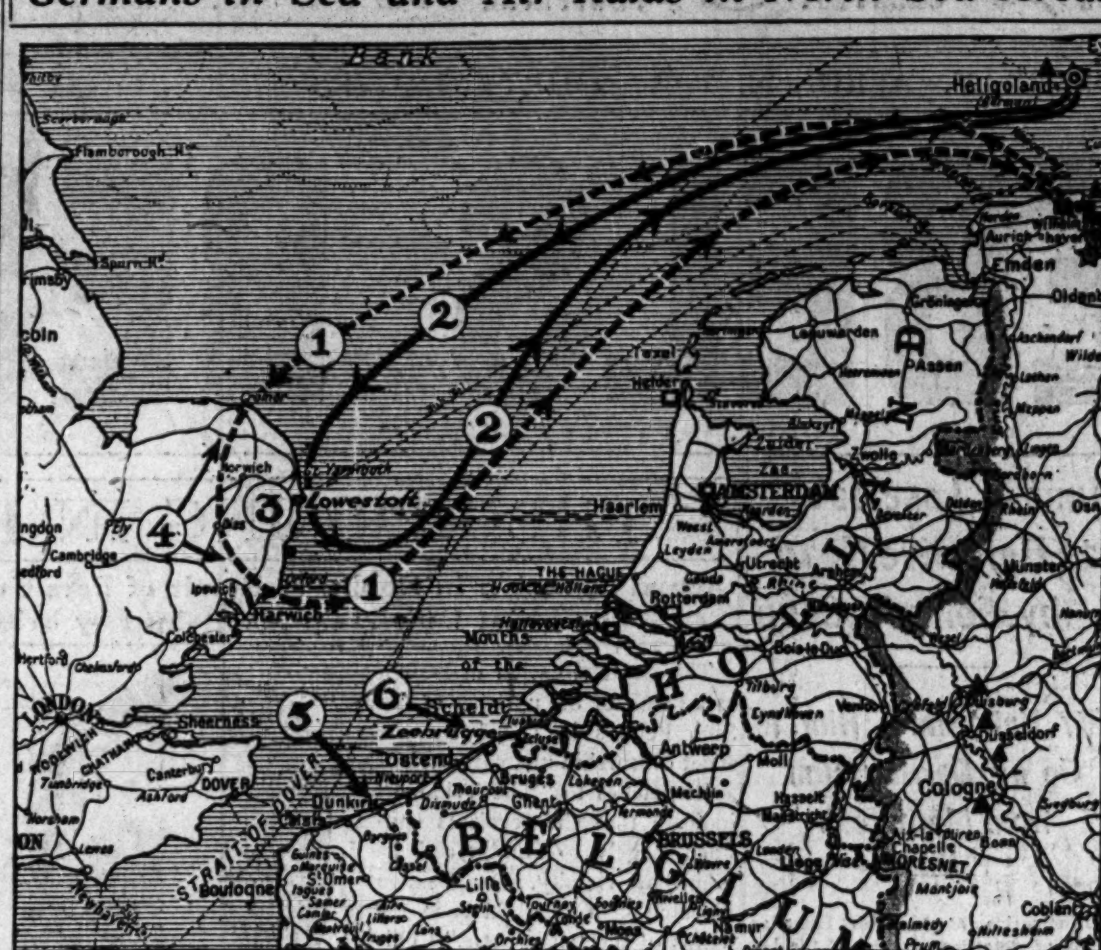
Cloth, crepe de chine,orgettes combinations, silk poplin, chambray, embroidered net, figured pussy willows.

\$11.50 to \$210.00

Bathing Suits, Jerseys and Undervests

17th Floor, Broadway Bldg., 17 N. State St., 18 N. Wabash Ave.

Germans in Sea and Air Raids in North Sea Area.



It is believed the Zeppelins and the German cruiser squadron cooperated in the raid on the east coast of England, the airships acting as scouts for the warships.

1—Shows the probable course taken by the Zeppelins from Wilhelmshaven.

2—Shows the probable route of the German squadron, which is believed to have come from Heligoland, the airships joining the cruiser to the west of this North sea naval base.

3—German battle cruiser squadron raids English coast at Lowestoft and retreats after short engagement with British patrol fleet, of which three vessels were struck.

4—Zeppelins paid eastern coast of England and drop seventy bombs over Norfolk and Suffolk coasts.

5—Germans make air raid on Dunkirk, France, killing one woman and wounding three men.

6—British warships bombard Zebrugge and German batteries off Heyst, Blankenbergh and Knoke.

Only First of Many Attacks.

It may have been that the attack was meant to cover the landing of Sir Roger Casement's force on Ireland. It may have been an attempt to feel out the strength of England's coast defense. The general opinion is that this is only the first of a series of raids which the new German fleet, Admiral Cappel, will hurl at England.

Twice before German cruisers have slipped through the British patrol to bombard coast towns. Never before have they come as they came today. Two Zeppelins hovered above the battle cruisers to scout out the way. At least four submarines joined the squadron somewhere off the English coast.

The battle off Lowestoft was fought in the sea, in the air, and beneath the waves. Lowestoft lies on the Suffolk coast, one of the nearest towns in direct line to the German naval base at Cuxhaven. In times of peace it has about 30,000 inhabitants.

Come from Cuxhaven.

The raiding squadron is believed to have slipped out of Cuxhaven late yesterday afternoon. It must have started not later than 4:30 to reach Lowestoft at dawn, even if the great battle cruisers steamed 28 knots all the way. At least two hours the journey must have been made in daylight, and yet the raiders were not seen until their guns spoke to the coast town at dawn.

From the sky came the first attack. High in the air the two Zeppelins swept from the sea shortly after midnight. The roar of their bombs awoke the people of Lowestoft. The crash of the anti-aircraft guns mingled with these must have guided the battle cruiser squadron into the attack.

A land plane and a sea plane swept up from the town through the darkness to its defense. They hovered over the mighty airships, dropping bombs and darts, with no visible effect.

Attack Before Sunrise.

Then out of the dawn came the shells from the German warships. They attacked only a few minutes before sunrise. They swept in toward the shore, firing as they came. The booming of the guns could be heard far up and down the coast. Behind them the English line through

which they had slipped turned its ships and raced toward shore.

Battle cruisers, torpedo craft, light cruisers turned from patrol and came in to the rescue, driving hard toward the sound of the bombardment. From other towns along the coast aircraft took into life, and soared upward through the morning mist.

The Zeppelins turned first and fled. They sailed out to sea, dipping and rising to avoid the bomber machines, which circled about them like wasps. The aeroplanes pursued them sixty miles, before giving up the chase.

Only a few minutes after the bombardment of the German battle cruisers began, the first English cannon spoke to seaward. The British fleet was closing in, guns and smoke pipes spouting clouds as they came.

The raiders turned to sea and slipped away. In their wake sped English destroyers attempting to close in and torpedo.

Try to Sink U-Boats.

Airmen circling over the fleeing squadron saw the backs of four submarines wallowing through the water. They swooped to attack, pouring bombs down upon the undersides, which dove and bobbed. Anti-aircraft guns on the retreating battle cruiser squadron attempted to beat them off.

Inhabitants of Lowestoft heard the noise of firing fade and die away on the horizon.

What damage the guns of the pursuing British inflicted upon the fleeing German cruisers is not yet known. It is believed, however, that the raiders did not escape scatheless.

Damage Zebrugge Docks.

In the British raid on Zebrugge and Belgian coast towns the bombardment lasted for some time. The harbor and docks were damaged and some small ships were sunk.

The report of the Belgian bombardment is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, which says:

"Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels yesterday bombed Zebrugge, off Hayst, Blankenbergh, and Knoke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war and also of the longest duration."

Some Ships Are Sunk.

"The damage done at Zebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbor and docks were hit several times and some ships were sunk."

"British aircraft also threw bombs on German batteries."

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that during the bombardment of Zebrugge the fire from the British warships was answered by three German destroyers.

GERMANS REPEL RUSSIANS.

Berlin Reports Slav Attack Repulsed in the North-Teuton Aviators Bombard Depots.

BERLIN, April 25.—The German war office today issued the following official statement:

Another Russian attack east of Grobunovka broke down with heavy losses to the attacking army. A German aerial squadron made an attack on the railway and ammunition depots at Molodetsno. It had good success, as was noted by the observers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Left.

BERGENSFJORDEN, Christiania.

BONA, Manila.

ANTONIO MARU, Hongkong.

WILHELMINA, S. Francisco.

TUBONARI MARU, Manila.

MEXICO MARU, Hongkong.

ANTONIO MARU, Shanghai.

CHICAGO, New York.

YOKOHAMA, Yokohama.

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TUSCANIA, Glasgow.

CHINA, Hongkong.

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KAISER'S CRAFT DRIVEN OFF AFTER EAST COAST RAID

Attack Lowestoft and Kill Four Civilians—No Report of Any Warships Lost.

LONDON, April 25.—A German battle cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, raided the English east coast under cover of darkness at 4.4. n. today but was driven off in a sharp engagement with British cruisers and destroyers.

The raid by the German warships was preceded by about twenty hours by a similar raid by British warships and destroyers on Zebrugge and Belgian coast towns held by the Germans, according to a news agency dispatch from Amsterdam.

Ready for the Raid.

England was ready for the German attack on Lowestoft. The German shells which poured in upon the coast town slackened and died as cruisers of the British patrol closed in to the rescue of the attacked town. Up and down the coast battle cruisers and their lighter destroyers rushed in to engage the raiders.

From cities inland aeroplanes swarmed upward to attack the Zeppelins and to drop bombs upon the submarines which lurked behind the German squadron.

The attack was beaten off, and the enemy fled, pursued in the air and on the water. Far out to sea the thunder of guns died away. The Kaiser's third attempt against the English coast had been beaten off. Two men, a woman, and a child are the civilian dead.

Only First of Many Attacks.

It may have been that the attack was meant to cover the landing of Sir Roger Casement's force on Ireland. It may have been an attempt to feel out the strength of England's coast defense. The general opinion is that this is only the first of a series of raids which the new German fleet, Admiral Cappel, will hurl at England.

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ng & Co.
So. State St.
North of Adams

he Best
othing
Values
the City

have just received
our factory 1,500
two and three piece
all new models—
y worsteds, tweeds,
blue and oxford

5. \$20



for stout, slim and
figures. Extreme
for young men.

ing King & Co.

AVE
A
Dime
A
DAY

for a Pocket Bank.
earborn Trust
savings Bank
and Clark Street

field
Stevenson
n's Wear
Kigan Avenue

A shirt from
this store
not only has
an exclusive
identity but
is unsur-
passable in
value, mate-
rial, work-
manship and
comfort.

Michigan Ave.
Curtain Salesmen
ed salesmen to handle
ed of scrim, marquis-
net novelty curtains,
commission basic. Terri-
York City, New York
sylvania, middle west
est. Apply by letter
statement of territory
experience. Address
433, TRIBUNE.

E FOR THE TRIBUNE

BERLIN MAKES DECISION ON REPLY TO U. S.

Germany to Send Answer
Today or Tomorrow;
Hopes for Amity.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, April 25.—The Com-
munique correspondent of the
Daily Mail forwards the follow-
ing dispatch from Berlin:

"After conferring with Am-
bassador Gerard and Foreign
Minister von Jagow, Chancellor
von Bethmann-Hollweg convened
a state council of all the members
of the government and the leaders
of the political parties. It is un-
derstood that he will return to
his quarters tonight."

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, April 25.—
Within probably twenty-four hours—
perhaps eight at the outside—Germany will
have dispatched across the Atlantic her
reply to President Wilson's last word
on the submarine issue. That answer
will decide for the time being, at least,
the question of war or peace between Ger-
many and the United States.

A veil of secrecy, unprecedented here
since the war began, keeps the anxious
eyes of the German people from discern-
ing even the vaguest outline of their gov-
ernment's decision. Yet this much they
know—the Kaiser will go to the greatest
possible length in endeavoring to keep
peace with America.

In formulating his answer to the United
States the German government sees it-
self confronted with the gigantic task of
bridging not only the great cleavage
which at the present moment exists be-
tween the two nations, but at the same
time reconciling its own people.

The German government must prepare
the people for the humiliation in-
flicted by an admission that what has
been for more than a year held up to them
as right has, in fact, been proved wrong;
that the weapon which has been time and
again proclaimed as "the only effective
weapon in Germany's struggle for her
existence" has proved, after all, the
medium through which the rest of the
white man's world is to be enlisted to
crush her existence if its present ef-
fective use is not immediately aban-
doned.

Grand Called to Conference.
The American ambassador, James W.
Gardner, and another German official
will be in Berlin this evening prior
to the official departure of the
ambassador. At the foreign office
the correspondents were informed that
the ambassador was devoting the holidays
to conferences on the submarine issue
with the department concerned. These
had not yet been concluded.

The purpose of the imperial chan-
cellor's trip to Berlin—a journey
which involves twenty hours' travel in
each direction—has been, as is evident
from his protracted conference with Am-
bassador Gerard on Monday, the desire
to obtain as clear an idea as possible of
the attitude and policy of the American
government, what, if anything, lies be-
hind the American note, and what
measures are necessary to satisfy the
American demand, before the final
decision is reached by the Kaiser and
his advisers at headquarters.

German More Optimistic.
It is not Germany's intention, there is
still a possibility of a settlement, and hope
has not been abandoned here. But the
German wish to know before giving
their answer what sort of answer would
satisfy the United States, whether as-
sumptions of a properly conducted sub-
marine campaign would be adequate, and
whether concessions now would be the
prelude to further demands later.

It can be stated positively that Dr. von
Bethmann-Hollweg and his advisers real-
ize fully the disadvantages of a break
with the United States, and that they do
not desire it if it can be avoided. But
they feel, if a break must come ulti-
mately, it would be useless to indulge in
concessions and compromises now, and
that they might as well have the matter
settled.

Americans Well Treated.
There has been a distinctly better at-
titude in Berlin of late. On the day
of the publication of the American note
and for some time afterward an air of
alarm prevailed regarding future Ger-
man-American relations, and many men
of a rupture as inevitable. The
word now is that a settlement is within
reach, and that, although it might be
wrong to use the word optimism, at
least the spirit of pessimism has not
yet faded, and everywhere one hears the
saying: "What does America want, and
can we satisfy President Wilson without
abandoning the submarine campaign, or
does he want to prevent us from winning
the war?"

Over the crisis there has been an utter
absence of unfriendly demonstrations
against Americans. There has not been
the slightest intimation of any desire to
rescind a demonstration against the
American embassy.

**GERMANS SINK DUTCH
STEAMER; CREW ESCAPES.**

Amsterdam, April 25.—The Dutch steamer
"Kronprinses Wilhelmina," bound from Amsterdam,
was sunk Sunday by two Ger-
man submarines, which gave the crew
minutes to take to the boats. The
sinking and crew have been landed.
The steamer "Rose" has been sunk.
None of her crew were picked up.

Powder Plant Blows Up.
LONDON, April 25.—A large German pow-
der factory at Döberitz has blown up, ac-
cording to dispatch from Berlin. The explosion
killed a large number of persons. Among them
was a member of the German Reichstag.

Where Irish Revolutionists and British Troops Clashed in Dublin During Present Uprising



St. Stephen's Green Park.



Lower Sackville Street, Showing General Postoffice and Nelson's Pillar.

LANSING DENIES HOPEFUL NEWS FROM GERARD

Says Premature Reports of
Probable German "Conces-
sions" May Do Harm.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Secretary
Lansing in a conference today with news-
paper correspondents deprecated the pub-
lication of reports that official dispatches
to the state department from Ambassador
Gerard indicated that Germany might
make concessions to the United States
in reply to the note demanding the imme-
diate abandonment of present methods
of conducting submarine warfare.

He said official dispatches to the de-
partment from Berlin contained only
quotations of newspaper opinions, sim-
ilar in many cases to the editorial ex-
pressions cabled to this country in press
dispatches.

The last dispatch received from Mr.
Gerard, Secretary Lansing said, was
dated before the imperial chancellor, Dr.
von Bethmann-Hollweg, had returned
from a visit to the emperor at the front
and had conferred with the ambassador.

It is understood here that one of the
objects of the various conferences known
to have taken place between officials of
the Berlin foreign office and Ambassador
Gerard has been to make it plain to the
ambassador that there would be no avoid-
able delay in responding to the American
note demanding immediate action.

Soon after the note was dispatched from
Washington, Secretary Lansing said he
expected a reply by the end of last week.
The note was started on its way to Berlin
last Tuesday. Press dispatches from
Berlin have since indicated that a reply
would not be made until after the chan-
cellor had another opportunity to confer
with the emperor at the headquarters.
Ambassador Gerard conferred with For-
eign Minister von Jagow on two occa-
sions last week.

Might Block Concessions.
It is felt here that stories indicating
that Germany might make certain conces-
sions to the United States, and that the
German government was willing to go to great lengths
to preserve the friendly relations with the
United States might find their way back
to Germany in distorted form and have
such effect upon the German people as to
make more difficult the announcement of
any policy of conciliation involving addi-
tional restrictions upon the use of sub-
marine.

The internal political situation in Ger-
many always has been extremely delicate
when questions involving submarine
policy were under consideration.

**APOLOGIZE FOR MCADOO ACT,
PERUVIAN PAPERS TO U. S.**

Start Concerted Movement Against
Alleged Insult to Nation in Epi-
demic Scare.

LIMA, Peru, April 25.—Several Peruvian
newspapers today launched a concerted
movement to force President Pardo to de-
mand an apology from Washington for the
alleged insult heaped on Peru by the
sudden departure of Secretary McAdoo's
international high commission after ar-
rangements had been made for their en-
tertainment.

The tone of the newspaper criticism be-
came increasingly bitter this afternoon.
The Peruvian minister of foreign affairs,
replying to a wireless message from Sec-
retary McAdoo thanking the government
for courtesies, sent a brief message ex-
pressing regret at "the unjustified attitude as-
sumed by the medical officer of the cruiser
Tennessee in frustrating entertainments
prepared for your party."

SING TO QUARANTINED GIRLS

Fraternities at University of Chicago
Take Turns at Serenading
Co-eds.

University of Chicago fraternities are
beginning a regular schedule of serenades
to the imprisoned co-eds of Greenwood
hall, whose doors were closed by the
health department when Miss Mott de-
veloped scarlet fever.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.
Met at noon.
Senator Sharroth urged equal suf-
frage amendment to the constitution.
Resumed debate on rural credits bill.
Adjourned at 5:30 p. m. to noon Wednes-
day.

HOUSE.
Met at 11 a. m.
Sent army bill to conference.
Continued debate on agricultural ap-
propriation bill.
Adjourned at 5:30 p. m. to noon Wednes-
day.

**INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS
IN EVENT OF WAR IS URGED.**

President, in Open Letter, Asks Co-
operation of Business Men—Na-
tion-Wide Inventory Planned.

New York, April 25.—In an open letter,
made public today by the committee on
industrial preparedness of the naval con-
gressional bureau, President Wilson asks the
cooperation of the business men of
America in organizing industrially for
national defense.

The work will start May 1, when agents
of the committee will start a national in-
ventory of factories and shops with a view
to finding out just what their equipmen-
ts and just what their capacity would be
for producing war supplies.

In addition to taking the inventory the
committee proposes to instruct manufac-
turers in making war supplies and to or-
ganize to keep skilled workmen on the job
in time of war by the formation of an
industrial reserve.

The naval and military heads at Wash-
ington, the chamber of commerce of the
United States, and the associated adver-
tising clubs of the world are backing the
work.

**WELLAND CANAL PLOT COST
\$1,000, VON IGEL DATA SHOW**

Jury Chosen in Fay-Scholz-Daech
Munitions Conspiracy Case in
New York Federal Court.

New York, April 25.—The entire cost of
the alleged plot to destroy the Welland
canal did not exceed \$1,000, according to
documents seized in the office occupied
by Wolfe von Igel, former secretary to
Capt. Franz von Papen, recalled German
military attaché, Assistant United States
Attorney Roger B. Wood said today.

The selection of a jury to try Robert
Fay, a lieutenant of the German army;
his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and
Paul Daech, indicted last November for
conspiracy to destroy ships carrying mu-
nitions of war to the entente allies, con-
sumed the entire session today of the
criminal branch of the United States
court.

Of a panel of forty takersmen, all but
two were called before the jury finally
was selected.

**H. MORGENTHAU RESIGNS
AS AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY**

Envoy Expected to Take Up Demo-
cratic Campaign Work—New
Yorker Slated to Succeed Him.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Henry
Morgenthau, American ambassador to
Turkey, has tendered his resignation to
President Wilson and it probably will be
accepted. Abram I. Elkus, a New York
lawyer, is expected to succeed him.

Mr. Morgenthau is expected to take up
important organization work for the
Democratic party in the coming cam-
paign. This step has been urged upon
him by some of his closest friends.

His work in Turkey has won him praise
from both the president and Secretary
Lansing, and it is understood Mr. Wilson
has been reluctant to accept the resigna-
tion.

**LABORER, BADLY BRUISED,
FOUND DEAD IN ALLEY.**

Police Inclined to Believe He Was
Thrown in Quarrel from Porch of
Building.

Frank Wyrostek, 4388 South Paulina
street, a laborer, was found dead yester-
day in a passageway between the building
in which he lived and an adjoining struc-
ture. His skull was fractured and his
body covered with bruises.

Detectives of the New City police station are investi-
gating the supposed slaying. They be-
lieve he may have been thrown in a
quarrel from a second or third floor porch.

SAYS PIANIST BEAT HER.

"We Have Worked Together for
Years," She Said, in Obtain-
ing Warrant.

CLARK REFUSES TO PERMIT VOTE ON 250,000 ARMY

Speaker Jams Hay Bill Through
to Conference Amid Tur-
moil in the House.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., April 25.—(Special.)
—Speaker Clark came to the rescue of the
administration's "little army" forces in
the house today and by strong arm tactics
sent the army bill with the Chamberlain
senate amendments to conference with-
out a vote of instructions on the propo-
sition increasing the regular establishment
to 250,000 men.

After the house had adopted a rule
leaving the way open for a motion to re-
commit the measure with instructions to
accept the senate amendment for 250,000
men, Representative Kahn of California
offered the motion. Chairman Hay made
the point of order that only a member
opposed to the measure could offer such a
motion and inasmuch as Mr. Kahn sup-
ported it his motion was out of order.

Immediately Congressman Britten of Il-
linois, Republican, and London of New
York, Socialist, claimed the floor. They
were the only members of the house who
voted against the Hay bill when it went to
the senate.

Clark's Action Raises Turmoil.
Amid a turmoil in which the Republi-
cans were calling for the recognition of
Britten and the Democrats for London,
Speaker Clark recognized London. And
London, incapable of making any sort of
a motion because of his lack of parlia-
mentary knowledge, stood and repeated
words put in his mouth by Chairman Hay,
while Britten clamored for recognition.

"That recognition beats anything I
ever did or ever was accused of doing,"
was the grim comment of "Uncle Joe"
Cannon.

"The most unfair ruling Clark has
ever made," was the statement of Mr.
Mann.

Before the speaker stepped into the fray
and jammed the bill into conference, Mr.
Mann made an earnest plea for the 250,000
army volunteers and obtained them at
once.

The fight today indicated clearly that
the Democrats are determined to prevent
the country from having an adequate
national defense.

Representative Campbell of Kansas in-
sisted that the president call for half a
million volunteers and obtain them at
once.

Representative McKemie of Illinois
said he was opposed to the senate amend-
ment unless it was accompanied by a
provision authorizing the president to
draft the men necessary to fill up the
army. He insisted in times of peace it
would be impossible to get an army that
large without compulsory service and
larger pay.

After the fight was over Speaker Clark
barned as the house confers Chairman
Hay, Representative Dent of Alabama
and Representative Kahn of California.

**NEIGHBORS PREVENT HIM
FROM BUILDING GARAGE.**

Every Time He Started Construc-
tion of Frame Building the Police
Were Notified by Observers.

Neighborhood pride defeated three at-
tempts to construct a frame garage in the
rear of two story apartment at 6400-02
Eggleston avenue, the police say. A frame
structure would be the violation of the city
ordinance.

Daily the owner is alleged to have start-
ed the construction of the garage, only to
be stopped by the police summoned by
telephone.

Last night a third attempt was made
just as it was growing dark. A man giv-
ing the name of Jamison to the police
said to be the owner, admitted himself
beaten and said he would make no fur-
ther attempts at the work, but would seek
a special permit today.

Maggie Teyte
of Boston Grand Opera Company

In English, Scotch
and Irish Songs

**Canadian Red
Cross Concert**

Auditorium Theatre
April 28, 8 P. M.

Instrumental and Vocal Music
by other Noted Artists.
Theatre Box Office now open.
"DO YOUR BIT"

FAMILY OF SLAIN WOMAN FOR DR. CLEMINSON PARDON.

Favor Setting Him Free After Serv-
ing Fourteen Years of Life Sen-
tence for Murder.

Joliet, Ill., April 25.—(Special.)—Dr.
Haldane Cleminson, Chicago physician
sentenced to a life term in the peniten-
tiary for the murder of his wife in the
spring of 1906, gained a point in his fight
for a pardon here tonight when Samuel B.
King, attorney for the family of the dead
woman, announced that his clients will be
satisfied if the doctor serves fourteen
years of his sentence.

Cleminson was sent to Joliet to begin his
sentence in June, 1911, after his appeal
had been denied by the State Supreme
court. This means that the dead woman's
relatives take the position the slayer
ought to be kept in the penitentiary for
nearly ten years more.

The hearing tonight lasted three hours.
Martin Moran and Dr. William E. Hervey
testified that they had seen Cleminson
with another woman on the night of the
tragedy. Dr. Hervey said both were in-
toxicated, and Hervey testified that he
saw Cleminson the liquor.

Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Cleminson, aged
parents of the convicted physician, at-
tended the hearing. Attorney Clarence
A. Darrow and James J. Barbour repre-
sented Cleminson. The board announced
that no decision in the case will be handed
down until July.

**LOGUE MURDER ECHO HEARD
IN FAITH'S PAROLE APPEAL.**

Convict Repeats Charge That Har-
old Schneider Killed Jeweler—
Tired of Being "Goat," He Says.

John Faith, now serving time for rob-
bing the body of Joseph Logue, the jeweler,
in the McVicker building in December,
1912, went before the state board of par-
dons to Joliet yesterday and repeated his
frequently made assertion that Harold
Schneider committed the murder that pre-
ceded the robbery.

"Schneider killed Logue," said Faith,
who was pleading for a parole. "He
told me, 'I'm sick of being the goat.'"
Faith has served twenty-two months of
his ten year sentence of from one
to ten years. The board sent him back to
prison. Both Faith and Schneider were
tried and sentenced to the same term,
but Faith was convicted later of receiving
stolen property.

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ing the name of Jamison to the police
said to be the owner, admitted himself
beaten and said he would make no fur-
ther attempts at the work, but would seek
a special permit today.

ORIENTAL RUG CHAT No. 12

In a shipment of Oriental rugs received at a department store years
ago, there was one unlike any other rug they had ever seen before.
It had no nap, and loose ends were left long on the under side. Its
similarity to Cashmere shawls was suggested, and from that day
the trade name "Cashmere" is given to one of the most interesting
rugs brought here from the Orient.

The right name is Soumach, from Shemacka, the ancient capital
of the Khanate of Old Shirvan, now a province in the Caucasus,
southern Persia. Quiet and intensely fascinating in design, they
represent primitive Oriental art most truthfully. In fact, care needs
be taken in the weaving of these rugs, and in the antiquity the colors
are absolutely fast and enduring.

**We believe this col-
lection of Soumachs sur-
passes any other in the country.**
It has been gathered with exceed-
ing care and contains many ex-
ceptionally fine specimens.

You will be delighted with the odd
beauty of these rugs, and a glance at
the prices will show you that they
would be bargains even under ordinary
market conditions.

Cashmeres

Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.
10.5 x 8.0	\$100.00	9.11 x 4.2	\$ 65.00
11.0 x 7.7	95.00	10.9 x 7.3	88.50
12.2 x 9.5	150.00	11.6 x 10.1	160.00
16.0 x 12.3	275.00	5.9 x 4.4	35.00

Cream of Rice Fritters
Bring 1 cup of water and 1 cup of milk to
boil, add 1/2 teaspoonful of salt and
1/2 of sugar, stir in 3 heaping tablespoon-
fuls of Cream of Rice; boil for five min-
utes. Set to cool a little. Whip in two
whole eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, and
a pinch of baking powder and drop from
side of spoon into 1/4 inch deep hot lard.
Fry to a golden brown, and serve with
mild syrup.

LOUIS H. KELLER.
Chef, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Muffins
1 egg; 1 tablespoon melted butter; 2
tablespoons sugar; 3 cup milk; a pinch of
salt; 1 cup of flour; 1/4 cup uncooked
CREAM OF RICE; 2 teaspoons baking
powder. Bake in muffin rings twenty
minutes.

STUVE HUBER.
Chef, New Morrison Hotel.

WOMEN LEADERS SEEKING AID FOR ALICE MASARYK

Miss Jane Addams and Miss
Mary McDowell Send Out
Statement to People.

Miss Jane Addams and Miss Mary Mc-
Dowell, former president of the Woman's
City club, are preparing an appeal to
American women for them to assist in se-
curing the release of Miss Alice Masaryk,
held in prison in Vienna on a charge of
treason.

This statement will contain the follow-
ing in substance: "Alice Masaryk, who
lived for a time at the University of Chi-
cago settlement, has written much of the
immigrants at home and in America. Her
mother is an American; her father, the
greatest living Bohemian, has for years
been professor of philosophy and history
in the University of Prague. He refused
to take up arms against Serbia at the
beginning of the war and was imprisoned
and only saved from execution by the
activity of Bohemians in America and
in Austria. He was banished, and is now
in England lecturing on the problems of
the small nations.

"Degree from Midway.
"Miss Alice Masaryk is a graduate
from the University of Prague and has a
doctor's degree from the University of
Berlin. We American women surely can-
not keep still and allow this cruel act of
injustice to a gentle young woman whose
only deed that the Austrian government
can question is that she agreed with her
heroic father, who could not take up arms
against Serbia, whose problem he under-
stood to perfectly. Surely American
women, individually and collectively, will
at once send, through our state depart-

ment, a plea for leniency toward Miss
Masaryk."
Mrs. Frances Putnam, a great-aunt of
Miss Masaryk, is living at 6028 Kenmore
avenue in the city being.

Petition at Midway.
Hundreds of University of Chicago stu-
dents, faculty members, and friends are
signing a petition appealing to the state
department for interference in behalf of
Miss Masaryk. The petition is being cir-
culated by Dean Sophroniska Breckin-
ridge, who was associated with Miss
Masaryk for two years in work of the
settlement. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned American
friends of Alice Masaryk of Prague,
have learned with deep concern of her
imprisonment in Austria, on a charge
of high treason. Knowing, as we do,
her nobility of character, her fine sense
of honor, her humanitarian interests,
her distinguished scholarship, we ur-
gently request the state department to
use all possible influence with the
Austrian government to insure against
any summary military action being
taken in her case.

Dean Talbot Backs Petition.
Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at
the university, has urged all like women
in the halls and all those in any way con-
nected with the university to place their
names on the already lengthy petition.
Over 300 names were signed during the
day, and even more will be appended in
the course of the week.

"All the friends of Miss Masaryk are
working hard to achieve a satisfactory re-
sult through interference of the state de-
partment," said Dean Talbot, "and we
thought that the University of Chicago,
with whose settlement the unfortunate
woman was engaged for two years, was a
most proper ground for work in her behalf.
The women are all signing the petition,
and many of the men have agreed to dis-
cuss the case at their meetings. We hope to
have several hundred university students
and faculty members sign the appeal for Miss
Masaryk's just and lenient treatment."

GORED TO DEATH BY BULL.

CHECK OF KAISER HAS GREAT MORAL EFFECT ON FRENCH

LABELS VERDUN
GETTYSBURG OF
EUROPEAN WAR

Writer Declares German Check
Is Turning Point in Favor
of Entente Allies.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.
(Copyright, 1916, by The New York Tribune Association.)

New York, April 25.—(Special.)—The parallel between Gettysburg in the civil war and Verdun in the present contest is unmistakable and striking.

This was said to me by Gen. De Lacroix, one of Joffre's predecessors as chief of the French general staff and the distinguished military critic of the Paris "Temps" now that because of age he has passed to the retired list.

What Gen. De Lacroix meant was patent and must have already impressed many Americans. Our own Gettysburg was the last bid for decision of a south which had long been victorious on the battlefield, which still possessed the armies that seemed the better organized and the general whose campaigns had been wonderfully successful.

But it was the bid for decision of a confederacy which was outnumbered in men, in resources, in the ultimate powers of endurance and was already beginning to feel the growing pinch both in numbers and credit.

Verdun Meant South's Freedom.

At Gettysburg Lee made his final effort to destroy the army which had been recently defeated, but never eliminated. Victory meant the fall of Washington, the coming of despair to the north, an end of the civil war, which would bring independence and the prize for which they had contended to the confederates.

And Lee failed at Gettysburg, not as Napoleon failed at Waterloo or Macdonald failed at Sedan, but he failed and his failure was the beginning of the end. The victory of Gettysburg put the heart new assurance into the north; it broke the long illusion of an invincible confederacy; it gave to Europe, to London and Paris, even more promptly than to Washington, the unmistakable message that the north was bound to win the civil war.

Verdun Victory Cheers French.

I mean later to discuss the military aspects of this conflict about the Lorraine fortress, but before the military it is essential to grasp the moral consequences of Verdun to France, to the allies, to Germany.

Not since the Marne, not even after the Marne—because it was only after a long delay that France really knew what had happened in this struggle—has anything occurred that has so profoundly, so indisputably heartened the French people as has the victory of Verdun.

It is not too much to say that the victory has been the most immediately inspiring thing in French national life since the disaster at Sedan and that it has roused national confidence, hope and faith as nothing else has since the conflict began.

Verdun a Decisive Battle.

In this sense rather than in the military sense Verdun was a decisive battle and its consequences of far-reaching character. France as a whole, from the moment when the attack began, understood the issue. The battle was fought in the open, and the whole nation watched the communications day by day. It was accepted as a terrible if not a final test, and no Frenchman fails to recognize in all that he says the strength, the power, the military skill of Germany.

And when the advance was checked, when after the first two weeks the battle flickered on as did the French offensive in Champagne and the former German drive about Ypres a year ago, France, which had held its breath, waited, hoped, and read in the results at Verdun the promise of ultimate victory, felt that the German had, all that it could produce, had been put to the test and had failed to accomplish the result for which Germany had striven, or any portion thereof.

German Failure Encourages Poe.

War is something beyond armies and tactics, beyond strategy and even military genius, and the real meaning of Verdun is not to be found in lines held or lost, not to be found even in the ashes of the old town that France and not Germany holds. It is to be found in the spirit of France, now that the great trial is over and the lines have held.

It was Germany and not France that raised the issue of Verdun. The Germans believed, and all their published statements show this, that France was weary, disheartened, and ready to quit on fair terms. They believed there was needed only a shining victory against the

moral demonstration of German strength to accomplish the end—to bring victorious peace.

In this, I think, and all with whom I talked in France felt, that the Germans were wrong, that France would have endured defeat and gone on. But, conversely, the Germans knew—must have known—that to try and to fail was to rouse the whole heart of France, to destroy any pessimism, and in this is precisely what the failure has done.

Moral Victory for France.

The battle for Verdun was a battle for moral victory and remains with the French. It was a deliberate and calculated effort to break the spirit of France, and it roused the spirit of France as perhaps nothing has raised the spirit of this people since Vainoy, where other Frenchmen met and checked another German invasion, brought to a halt the army of Frederick the Great—which has still preserved the prestige of its great captain who was dead—turned it back along the road that was presently to end at Jena.

Beside the moral value of Verdun the military is just nothing. To appreciate its meaning you must understand what it has meant to the French, and you must understand it by recalling what Gettysburg meant to the North invaded as is France, defeated at half a dozen struggles in Virginia as France has been defeated in the past months of this war.

Gettysburg was and remains the decisive battle of our civil war, although the conflict lasted for nearly two years more. For France Verdun is exactly the same thing. Having accepted the moral likeness, you may find much that is instructive and suggestive in the military, but this is of relatively minor importance.

Study of Military Side.

Now, on the military side it is necessary to know first of all that when the Germans began their gigantic attack upon Verdun the French high command decided not to defend the city.

Gen. Joffre and those who were with him to direct the French armies, were agreed that the city of Verdun was without military value comparable with the cost of defending it and that the wisest and best thing to do was to draw back the lines to the hills above the city and west of the Meuse. Had their will prevailed there would have been no real battle at Verdun and the Germans would long ago have occupied the ashes of the town.

Joffre's view was easily explicable and it was hardly possible to quarrel with the military judgment it disclosed.

To the world Verdun is a great fortress, a second Gibraltar, encircled by great rocks, turned with huge guns, the gateway to Paris and the key to the French eastern frontier, and this is just what Verdun was until the coming of the present war, when the German and Austrian sieges leveled the forts of Antwerp, of Mauberg, of Liege. But after that Verdun ceased to be anything, because all fortresses lost their value with the revelation that they had failed to keep pace with the guns.

Denude Forts of Guns.

After the battle of the Marne, when the trench war began, the French took all their guns out of the forts of Verdun, pushed out before the forts, and Verdun became just a sector in the long trench line from the seat of Switzerland.

It was defended by trenches, not forts. It was neither of more importance nor less than any other point on the line, and it was a place of trenches, not of forts. The forts were empty and remain empty, monuments to the past of war, quite as useless as the walls of Rome would be against modern artillery.

The defense of Verdun was even more complete. From the strongest point in the French defense it became the weakest.

When the Germans took St. Mihiel in September, 1914, they cut the north and south railroad that binds Verdun to the Paris-Nancy railroad. When they retreated from the Marne they halted at Varennes and Montfaucon, and from these points they commanded the Paris-Verdun-Metz railroad.

Apart from a single narrow gauge railroad of minor value, which wanders among the hills, climbing at prohibitive grades, Verdun is isolated from the rest of France.

Consider what this means in modern war, when the amount of ammunition consumed in a day almost staggers belief. Consider what it means when there are a quarter of a million men to be fed and munitioned in this sector.

Sallient of Ypres Character.

More than all this, when the lines came down to the trench condition Verdun, a salient; it was a narrow curved bulging out into the German front. It was precisely the same sort of military position as Ypres, which the Germans have twice before selected as the point for a great attack. In the Ypres sector the French are exposed to a converging fire; they are inside the German semi-circle. Moreover, the salient is so narrow that the effort of the converging fire is not to be exaggerated.

When the French attacked the Germans in Champagne last fall they advanced on a wide front from a line parallel to the German line. As they pierced the first Ger-

man line they were exposed to the converging fire of the Germans, because they were pushing a wedge in. Ultimately they got one brigade through all the German lines, but it was destroyed beyond recovery by this converging fire. But as the Germans advanced upon Verdun they were breaking down a salient and possessed the advantage they had had on the defensive in Champagne.

In Dangerous Position.

Finally, one-half the French army of Verdun fought with its back to a deep river, connected with the other half only by bridges, some of which presently came under German fire, and there was every possibility that these troops might be cut off and captured if the German advance were pushed home far enough on the west bank of the Meuse and the German artillery was successful in interrupting the passage of the river.

It was a perilous position, and there were some days when the situation seemed critical.

According to the German drive at Verdun was at last disclosed in its real magnitude, Joffre prepared to evacuate the town and the east bank of the river, to strengthen his line and abolish the salient and give over to the Germans the wreck of Verdun.

The position behind the river was next to impregnable; the lines would not be parallel; there would be no salient, and in the new position the French could concentrate their heavy artillery while the Germans were moving up the guns that they had fixed to the north of the old front.

Politicians Win the Day.

But at this point the French politician interfered. He recognized the wisdom of the merely military view of Joffre, but he saw also the moral value. He recognized that the French and the German public alike would not see Verdun as a mere point in a trench line and a point almost impossible to defend and destitute of military value.

He saw that the French and German public would think of Verdun as it had been thought of before the present war changed all the conditions of conflict. He recognized that the German people would be roused to new hope and confidence by the capture of a great fortress, and that the French would be equally depressed by losing what they believed was a great fortress.

Real Crisis in France.

You had, therefore, in France for some hours, perhaps for several days, a crisis growing out of the division of opinion between the civil and the military authorities, a division of opinion based upon two wholly different but not necessarily equally correct appraisals.

Joffre did not believe it was worth the men or the risk to hold a few square miles of French territory, since to evacuate would strengthen, not weaken, the line. The French politicians recognized that to lose Verdun was to lose a moral defeat which would almost infallibly bring down the ministry, might call into existence a new committee of public safety, and would fire the German heart and depress the French.

First German Efforts Succeeded.

In the end the politicians had their way, and Castelnau, Joffre's second in command, came over to their view and set out for Verdun to organize the defense of the position at the eleventh hour. He had with him Petain, the man who had commanded the French army in the battle of Champagne and henceforth commanded the army that was hurled to the Verdun sector.

France now took up definitely the game of battle as Germany had laid it out. Verdun now became a battle in the decisive sense of the word, although still on the moral side. Nothing is more preposterous than to believe that there ever was any chance of a German advance through Verdun to Paris. One has only to go to Verdun and see the country and the lines behind the city and miles back of the present front to realize how foolish such talk is.

No Change in German Tactics.

Meantime the German advance had been steady and considerable. All these attacks followed the same course—Ypres, Arras, Champagne, Dunajec.

There is first the tremendous artillery concentration of the assailant, then the bombardment which abolishes the first and second line trenches of the defenders; then the infantry attack which takes these ruined trenches and almost invariably many thousands of prisoners and scores of guns.

But now the situation changes. The assailant has passed beyond the effective range of his own heavy artillery, which cannot be immediately advanced because of its weight; he encounters a line of trenches that have not been leveled, he has come under the concentrated fire of his foe's heavy and light artillery without the support of his own heavy artillery and all the advantage of surprise has gone.

French Resistance Stiffens.

What happened at Verdun is what happened in the Champagne. The German advance was quite as successful—rather more successful than the French last

September; it covered three or four miles on a considerable front, and it even reached Douaumont, one of the old forts and the fort which was placed on the highest hill in the environs of Verdun. Thousands of prisoners had been captured and many guns taken.

But at this point the French resistance stiffened, as had the German last year. French reserves and artillery arrived. Petain and Castelnau arrived. There was an end of the rapid advance and there began the pounding, grinding attack in which the advantage passed to the defender. It was just what happened at Neuve Chapelle so long ago, when we first saw this kind of fighting exemplified completely.

Colossal German Losses.

In the new attacks the Germans still gained ground, but they gained ground because the French withdrew from positions made untenable through the original German advance at other points. They consolidated their line, organized their new front.

Ten days after the attack had begun in this case the question of Verdun, just as in a shorter time the French had realized last September that they could not break the German line in Champagne. But like the French in Champagne, like the British at Neuve Chapelle, the Germans persevered, and in consequence suffered colossal losses, exactly as the French and British had.

To understand the German tactics you must recognize two things. The Germans had expected to take Verdun, and they had unquestionably known that the French military command did not intend at the outset to hold the town.

Advised Victory, Then Fall.

They had advertised the coming victory far and wide over the world; they had staked much upon it.

Moreover, in the first days, when they had taken much ground, when they had captured Douaumont, and could look down into Verdun, they had every reason to believe that they possessed the key to the city and that the French high command was slowly but steadily drawing back lines and would presently evacuate the city.

Knowing these things you can understand why the Germans were so confident. They did not invent stories of complete victory which they did not believe. They knew that Verdun was to fall because they knew, and the same thing was known and mentioned in London.

I heard it there when the battle was in its earlier stages—that the French high command intended to evacuate Verdun. What they did not know and could not know was that the French politicians, perhaps one should say statesmen, at this time, had interfered, that the French high command had yielded, and that Verdun was to be defended to the last ditch.

Stop Real German Advance.

When this decision was made the end of the real German advance was almost instantaneous. All that has happened since has been nothing but active trench warfare, violent fighting, desperate charge and countercharge.

The advance stopped before lines on which Petain elected to make his stand when he came with his army to defend Verdun. The Germans are still several miles outside of Verdun itself, and only at Douaumont have they touched the line of exterior forts which, before the war, were expected to defend the city.

In Paris and elsewhere you will be told that Douaumont was occupied without resistance and that it was abandoned under orders before there had been a decision to hold Verdun. I do not pretend to know whether this is true or not, although I heard it on authority that was wholly credible, but the fact that the map discloses, that I saw for myself at Verdun, is that, save for Douaumont, none of the old forts has been taken and that the Germans have never been able to advance a foot from Douaumont or reach the other forts at any other point. And this is nothing more nor less than the French experience at Champagne, the German experience about Ypres in 1915.

Tension High in Early Days.

The French were steadily aware that Verdun might be lost. They knew from reports coming daily from the front how terrible the struggle was and it is impossible to exaggerate the tension of the early days, although it was not a tension of panic or fear.

Paris did not expect to see the invader, and there was nothing of this sort of the fall of the town would bring a tremendous wave of depression and if not despair, a real reduction of hope.

Instead, Verdun defended itself, the lines were maintained several miles on the other side of the town, and all substantial advance came to an end in the first two weeks. The army itself, and the military observers, were convinced that all danger was over, as early as the second week in March, when correspondents of French newspapers were taken to Verdun to see the situation and tell the people the facts.

French Confidence Everywhere.

All over northern France, and I was in many towns and cities, the "lift" that Verdun had brought was unmistakable, and French confidence was everywhere evident. It showed itself in a spontaneous welcome to Alexander of Serbia in Paris, which, I am told, was the first thing of the sort in the war period.

Frenchmen did not say that Verdun was the beginning of the end, and they did not forecast the prompt collapse of Germany. They did not even forecast the immediate end of the fighting about Verdun. They did not regard the victory as a Waterloo or a Sedan, or any other foolish thing.

But they did rather coolly and quite calmly appraise the thing and see in it the biggest German failure since the Marne, and a failure in a fight in which the Germans had laid down all the conditions in advance and advertised the victory that they did not achieve as promising the collapse of French endurance and spirit.

Battle for Moral Values.

The battle of Verdun was a battle for moral values, and the position of the town itself was never of any real military value. Verdun commands nothing, and behind it lie well prepared fortifications on dominating heights, positions that are ten times as easy to defend as those which the French have defended.

It was not a battle for Paris, and there was never a prospect of the piercing of the French line. Germany was never as near a great military success as it was at Ypres after the first gas attack a year ago.

The French army leaders judged the Verdun position as not worth the cost of

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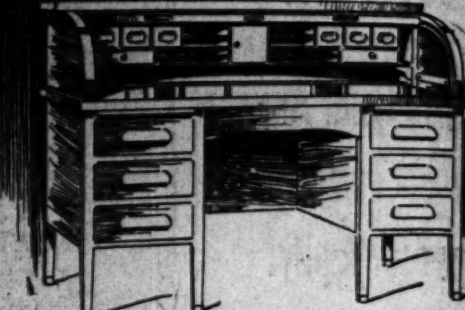
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Our fitting charts, simple, accurate and easily used, will
be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

Revell & Co.

An Entire Factory Stock of Office Desks
Final shipments of this great purchase have now been received and customers are urged to make their selections while the assortment is complete.

A comparison of the values offered in this sale will convince any business man that this is an exceptional opportunity. The desks are all late models—MADE FOR THE SEASON'S BUSINESS.

We illustrate below one of the bargains:



5 feet long.
Golden Oak.
\$35.00

These splendid Roll Top Sanitary Desks give you some idea of the savings that are possible in this sale. They are of the very latest design and are equipped with all the conveniences, including document boxes, private compartment, extension slides, large central drawer, automatic lock, etc. Large are fitted with brass sockets.

These desks are made of selected golden oak with five ply tops of extra thickness. This sale includes a large variety of other styles in golden oak and genuine mahogany.

COMPARE! COMPARE! COMPARE!
Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

Store your furs in Mandel Brothers' vaults, where no burglars, no flames, no moths can enter. Call private exchange 10, and a motor will call for your furs.

Mandel Brothers

Where costuming is held an art

Modish fabrics and distinctive styles in a sale of women's and misses' frocks of silk much underprice



at \$15 and \$20

—a "purchase" of 300 smart, new-style spring dresses—many models identical with those recently sold at a much higher price.

Included are crepe meteors, taffetas and crepe de chine; many effectively combined with georgette. Practically every wanted color and all regular sizes in the assortment—besides the newest of clever trimming touches in laces or silk and metallic thread embroidery. Representative models here illustrated.

150 serge dresses reduced to 7.50

—depleted lines of season's best selling styles, in desirable colors; many navy blue. Odd dresses of taffeta, crepe de chine or serge; limited number, at \$10.

The Way to New York
the only

20TH
CENTURY
LIMITED

"Water Level Route" You Can Sleep

New York Central Railroad

Lv. Chicago 12:40 Noon Englewood 12:53 p. m. Ar. New York 9:40 a. m.

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CHICAGO CITY TICKET OFFICE

100 Clark Street, Cor. Monroe

Telephone: Randolph 5300; Auto. 589-632



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DUNKIRK RAIDED BY 5 WAR PLANES; WOMAN IS KILLED

Only Slight Damage—Zeppelins Dropped 70 Bombs in Last English Attack.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, April 26, 3:30 a. m.—Hostile airships raided the counties of Essex and Kent last night, according to an official statement.

"The number of raiders is uncertain," the communication adds, "but they did not exceed four. The raiders were met by a brisk anti-aircraft gunfire and retreated after achieving little or nothing."

PARIS, April 25.—Five German war planes raided the French coast town of Dunkirk this morning, dropping six bombs. One woman was killed and three men wounded. The war office announced that only slight damage was done.

An official announcement covering air activities on the western front says: Near Vauquels an enemy aeroplane, compelled to land inside his lines after a combat, was destroyed by our cannon. In the region of Verdun one of our pursuit aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane, which fell on Cote du Polvre, about fifty meters from our trenches.

A third enemy machine brought down by one of our pilots fell in the Forest of Argonne. Finally a Fokker, fired at point-blank by one of the aviators, plunged down in the region of Hottot-champ. Last night one of our dirigibles dropped ten shells of 155 millimeters and six shells of 220 on the Conflans station.

German Raid on Saloniki. A squadron of German aeroplanes has delivered another attack on the entrenched camp of the entente allies at Saloniki, according to a Havas dispatch from Saloniki today, the airship flying over the camp from all directions and dropping bombs at various points. Little damage was done by the raiders, according to the dispatch.

Drop Seventy Bombs on England. LONDON, April 25.—Seventy bombs were dropped in last night's Zeppelin raid on the English coast counties, and one man was injured, the war office announced this afternoon.

Four or five Zeppelins participated in the raid, but only two succeeded in penetrating to Norfolk and Suffolk counties. The official statement says: Last night's air raid over the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts appears to have been carried out by four or five Zeppelins, only two of which made a serious attempt to penetrate inland.

About seventy bombs appear to have been dropped. On man is reported seriously injured. No further details of casualties are now available.

One Day's Aerial Actions. The following official communication was issued at midnight concerning recent aerial maneuvers by the British air corps, aided by Belgians:

On the morning of the 23d a bombing attack was carried out by our naval aeroplanes upon an enemy aerodrome at Mariakerke. The machines were heavily fired on, but succeeded in returning safely. Good results were obtained.

One of our fighting machines attacked an enemy aeroplane and drove it down.

The morning of the 24th a further attack was carried out against the same objective in cooperation with our Belgian allies. A large number of bombs were dropped. The results were good.

The same day a British aeroplane attacked an enemy seaplane about five miles off Zeebrugge. The enemy pilot was killed. The machine dropped, the enemy observer falling out while the machine was still at a height of 3,000 feet. The hostile seaplane crashed into the sea and sank.

Chase Zeppelins 60 Miles. During the operations against the German battle cruiser squadron off the east coast today two Zeppelins were pursued by naval and land machines over sixty miles out to sea. Bombs and gas were dropped, but without serious effect.

An aeroplane and a seaplane attacked the German ships off Lowestoft, dropping heavy bombs. Four enemy submarines also were attacked by bombs. One seaplane came under a heavy fire from the hostile fleet, but the pilot, although seriously wounded, succeeded in bringing his machine safely back to land.

It is reported that one pilot is reported missing. He ascended during the Zeppelin raid earlier in the morning and appears from reports to have

ENTER—GILDED FINGER NAILS

Society Women Scorn Gotham's Newest Vagary, but There Are Those Who Favor Golden Tinge—to Match Their Boots.



Henrietta Thompson

"Now, as to this idea of gilded finger nails," begins the reporter.

"Indeed, not!"

"Ridiculous!"

"They may suit New York but they won't do in Chicago."

So spoke those that are who rule society in Chicago. They spoke firmly and without qualification, but they each and every one added this little bit:

"But, mercy! I don't care to be quoted on anything so absurd."

On the other hand, there are certain

persons in Chicago who hesitate not a moment when they heard that finger nails were being gilded for the gay white lights of New York. One of those persons is presented herewith—caught in the act.

Chicago has gray white lights, too, these persons maintain, and that gilt will brighten things up a bit.

Twenty inch bronze shoes.

Thirty-six inch ebony canes—

Invisible shirtwaists—

Why not gilded finger nails?

ARRIVAL OF MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS THRILLS FRENCH.

Crowds Mass on Shore at Marseilles, Ships Fire Salutes, and Visitors Are Shown Many Honors.

MARSEILLES, April 25.—Marseilles was again the center of tremendous enthusiasm today, as another contingent of Russian troops arrived unexpectedly. It was a stirring scene as the Russians lined the decks of the transports, returning the cheers from the crowds massed along the shore, while the flotilla of warships and merchantmen in the harbor saluted with flares and salvos of booming cannon.

After an exchange between the French and Russian officers the disembarkation of the troops began amid continuous hurrahs by the crowd, which later were swelled by a large number of workmen from the surrounding factories and docks.

The Russians formed platoons and with flags flying marched through the principal streets. They were greeted with a fanfare by the French trumpeters of the Sixth hussars, and were welcomed when they came out of the boats by 150 wounded French soldiers who had been transported in ambulances and the warships to the quay.

The new troops are composed of young men of excellent appearance and sturdy bearing, similar to those in the previous detachments.

English Socialists for Peace. SALFORD, England, April 25.—After the cessation of thirty delegates, who protested against the anti-war policy, the British Socialist party, in conference here, adopted resolutions favoring the speedy termination of the war.

GO TO SOUTH SEA FOR HELP. Thousand Picked Islanders, Cream of Young Manhood, on Way to Europe to Aid Allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 25.—One thousand picked South Sea Islanders, the cream of Polynesian young manhood, are on their way to Europe to join the forces of the entente allies, according to a statement made here today by H. A. Richards, British consul at Papeete, Tahiti, who has arrived from the south seas on his way to London.

ALL TEUTON ALLIES TO GO. Portugal Extends Expulsion Order Against Germans—None May Favor Kaiser.

LISBON, via Paris, April 25.—The government decrees expelling Germans from Portugal and sequestering their property have been extended to include all the allies of Germany. The expulsion of all foreigners favorable to Germany also is provided for.

FRENCH DESTROY GERMAN POST IN ARGONNE WOODS

Barrier Fire Halts Teutons in Mine Action—Big Guns Roar About Verdun.

PARIS, April 25.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight, covering the operations on the French front, reads:

North of the Aisne, after artillery preparations, our troops captured this morning a small wood south of the Bois des Buttes (region of Ville-aux-Bois).

In the Argonne our heavy batteries destroyed a German post and shattered an enemy trench to the extent of about fifty meters. In the sector of Four de Paris, at Hill 285, the Germans exploded a mine. Our barrier fire prevented the enemy from occupying the crater, the southern edge of which we organized.

West of the Meuse there was an intense bombardment at Hill 304, in the region of Ennes and Cumieres.

No Action East of Meuse. East of the Meuse the day was relatively calm. In the Woëvre, a violent bombardment occurred in the sector of Mouleville, but there was no infantry action during the course of the day. One of our long range guns effectively bombarded the Heudicourt station.

In Lorraine, to the southeast of the Badonvillers, the Germans, after an intense bombardment, delivered about noon a strong attack against a salient which formed our line at La Chapelle. The attack was completely repulsed. Some enemy groups which had gained a footing in the northeast part of the salient were driven out in the afternoon and in part exterminated by our fire. We took about fifteen prisoners, one of them an officer.

German War Report. BERLIN, April 25.—Heavy fighting has been in progress for positions near Dead Man's hill, northeast of Verdun, the war office announced today. The French advanced in waves against the German trenches, but were driven back under the fire of infantry. The text of the official statement follows:

There has been lively activity by the artillery and aviators on both sides.

West of the Meuse hand grenade attacks developed during the night northeast of Avoucourt.

An attack delivered in several waves against our trenches east of Dead Man's hill broke down under our infantry fire.

Our aviators conducted extensive bombardments of numerous camps of the enemy. One hostile aeroplane was shot down by our guns near Thureur and destroyed. Another was near Thureur and destroyed. Another was near Thureur and destroyed.

Down east of the Meuse still held over on being struck and fell to earth.

WAR GAME FOR WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS CADETS, PLAN.

Move Made to Have Annual Sham Battle Between Two Student Regiments on Lines of Football.

Says the Talented Facilit: "Why should the nations fight? Why shouldn't they live together in adjacent brotherly love even as do the states of our own United States?"

But now our own little peaceful states are threatening to fight, and our support intelligent citizens are most impatient to take part in the fray. The two states are Illinois and Wisconsin, and the fighting is to be done by the students of the two state universities.

It is going to be a sham battle and maneuver problem. Members of the two university military departments are advocating the combat along lines of football and other athletic contests, as an annual event. Commandant F. G. Wrightson of the Wisconsin regiment regrets that Illinois has a battery and Wisconsin has none, but depends upon the bravery and nimbleness of the Badger soldiers to overcome this handicap.

AIRMEN TELL OF DESERT TRAMP

Forty-Five Hours of Thirst Added to Suffering from Their Injuries.

HISTORIES ALL AROUND.

Columbus, N. M., April 25.—A vivid story of the accident in the mountains of Chihuahua to the aeroplane of Lieut. H. A. Dargue and Capt. R. H. Willis and the subsequent trek of the pilot and observer to the expeditionary field base was brought to the border by aviators today.

For forty-five hours, half crazed by their injuries and hardships, the men marched over two mountain ranges and through a desolate Villista infested country.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of April 19 the fliers rose through a thick fog bank to start on a special scouting mission. According to the story, after flying through the passes and rock defiles in the Sierra Madre mountains for four hours they found themselves confronted with a jagged mountain peak rising sheer before them.

Unable to develop sufficient engine power to overcome the cummy air, and unable to land because of the nature of the terrain, they threw their plane forward in the air time after time as swimmers attempt to breast the waves, in a vain attempt to climb the peak.

Suddenly the propeller stopped and the machine fell, crumpling the plane on its left wing and burying the two fliers on the mountain steep 400 feet below.

How long they remained that way the men did not know. Finally they extricated themselves and found that their injuries, while painful, were minor.

With but emergency rations taken from the wrecked plane and a few swallows of water the airmen, after firing their plane, started for the American camp.

Their water gave out at the end of the first day, but they found a little alkaline hog wallow and after the scum had been removed they drank their fill and pushed forward again.

The sun went down and still they pushed on. Occasionally they muttered to each other, but mainly they talked but little, every effort being reserved for the long attempt to reach an American camp.

Fearful to Enter Villages. Through the baffling mountain passes they made their way, always keeping in mind that they must skirt Villista infested villages.

Finally they drove them into the environs of a town, determined to steal water if possible; if not, to fight for it.

As they entered the town a passing horseman caused them to jump into a clump of cottonwoods for safety, and there at their feet ran a clear mountain spring, alkaline but drinkable.

Again they pushed on with a halt of two minutes out of each twenty for rest. They could not stop longer for fear that to do so would mean stiffened muscles and perhaps make them victims for the villain that began to wheel about them.

After forty-five hours the two fliers came into the American advanced field base.

OBREGON TO BE AT BORDER BY THURSDAY NIGHT

Expected U. S. Officers Will Inform Him Hunt for Villa Must Go On.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the Mexican de facto government, is expected to arrive at the border for his conference with Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the American army, by Thursday night at the latest.

Gen. Scott will be attended at the conference by Maj. Gen. Funston, commanding the southern department and in direct charge of the border situation and the pursuit of Villa. It is understood that Obregon will bring with him several Carranza generals personally familiar with the situation in northern Mexico and with steps that have been taken by their forces to capture Villa.

There were no developments here today either in the military or diplomatic aspects of the Mexican situation. Advice to both the state and war departments were meager.

Reports Trooper's Death. Gen. Funston forwarded delayed messages telling of the killing of a trooper of the Tenth cavalry by a sniper nearly two weeks ago, but giving no details. He also sent routine messages as to supplies, but no new report on the redistribution of his forces in Mexico.

There will be no further developments in the situation until after the conference between Gen. Scott and Obregon unless the troops are forced to take some action because of attacks upon them. The whole matter of the pursuit of Villa or withdrawal of the American troops is at a complete standstill temporarily.

Trooper Wanders Away. A special dispatch from Gen. Funston to the war department revealed that Private Elcheiberger, a trooper of the Thirteenth cavalry, by his mind unbalanced, wandered away from his command after the fight between American soldiers and Mexicans at Parral and has not been found. Previously the trooper merely had been reported as missing.

MEETING PLACE UNKNOWN. San Antonio, Tex., April 25.—Gen. Scott and Funston planned today to leave tomorrow night for El Paso to discuss with Gen. Alvaro Obregon the situation created by the presence of American troops in Mexico. Whether they do so tomorrow, however, depends on information, as yet not received, concerning Obregon's plans. Whether Obregon, who reached San Luis Potosi today on his way north, will go to Juarez, opposite El Paso, or to some other point on the border, has not been definitely stated and late today the war department was requested

to ascertain and advise Gen. Scott when the conference would take place.

Gen. Scott was advised by the war department today that specific instructions concerning the character of the discussion he is to have with Obregon will be forwarded to him tomorrow.

Villa Hunt to Go On.

It is believed by both of them and by army officers generally that Obregon will be given to understand that the United States expects the pursuit of Villa to be continued relentlessly, either by his forces or by those of the United States, and the United States government will look to his government to gain such control of the Mexican frontier that such a raid as that which took place at Columbus cannot be repeated.

Gen. Pershing's troops now occupy positions along a shortened line, with strengthened centers at Namiquite and Casas Grandes, from which supporting forces could be dispatched rapidly to any point required. The de facto forces in northern Mexico were estimated at not less than 40,000. This estimate included those troops in and about Torreon. Military men realize that Gen. Obregon's disposition of his northern troops has been such as to make his position remarkably strong.

U. S. Supply Train Attacked. Gen. Pershing's Headquarters, near Namiquite, wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 25.—Reports from the advanced American base near San Antonio, Mexico, received here today, told of an Easter attack upon a supply train in which a Mexican was wounded. The Mexican was northern Mexico and would give no information regarding the attacking party.

Sporadic sniping continues to be reported along the communication lines south of Namiquite. The small bands of men, when fired on by the motor truck guards, have escaped any injury from the snipers and the supplies have not been damaged.

Pablo Lopez, who is one of Villa's chief drivers, when fired on by a machine gun, is reported in an unconfirmed rumor to have died of his wounds.

FOUR MOURNERS INJURED. Funeral Car Collides with Machine, Both Occupants of Which Are Hurt.

Six persons were injured in Forest Park yesterday when an automobile carrying a funeral party, just returned from Waldheim cemetery, collided with a machine driven by A. L. Baker of 218 South Grove avenue, Oak Park. Baker suffered a broken arm, as did Arthur Allgrin, an undertaker, who was driving the funeral car. George Popowits of 1008 West Thirty-fifth street was thrown out of the car. Bywater Wilson of 218 Clinton street, Oak Park, who was riding with Baker, received minor injuries. All were taken to their homes.

At about the same time Harold Ernest of River Forest lost control of the bicycle he was learning to ride and collided with a hearse driven by W. McBride, 728 North Taylor street at Washington boulevard and Franklin avenue, in River Forest. The boy's leg and nose were broken and he was out and bruised. McBride was arrested and released on bonds.

Do Your Clothes Satisfy?

HAVE you been getting the quality, the style and the fit that you know you ought to have? If not, we want to see you, for you don't know.

Foreman Clothes \$15, \$20, \$25 (and up to \$40).

THEY satisfy because we carry only the best known lines of high grade clothing for men and youths; because the woollens and colors and tailoring are guaranteed; because we have patterns for every fancy; and because we will fit you perfectly and won't let you take a suit out until it does satisfy.

Remember the place—the ORIGINAL

Foreman's 63-67 W. Washington (Between Dearborn and Clark)

TO OVERCOME ECZEMA

Never mind how often you have tried and failed, you can stop burning, itching eczema quickly by applying a little ointment furnished by any druggist for 25c. Extra large bottle, \$1.00. Healing begins the moment ointment is applied. In a short time usually every trace of pimply, black, itchy rash, eczema, tetter and similar skin diseases will be removed.

For clearing the skin and making it vigorously healthy, none is as exceptional remedy. It is not greasy, sticky or watery and it does not stain. When others fail it is the one dependable treatment for all skin troubles.

Zemo, Cleveland—Advertisement.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

HERE are values in suits such as you have never dreamed of. These are Hart Schaffner & Marx suits, silk-lined throughout; \$25 waist coat with silk back; very choice weaves.

The materials are of the finest known; custom tailors have none better. The styles show smart individuality; you'll see plain and striped flannels in greens, browns, blues, grays; rich, soft worsteds in plaids, checks, stripes, plain colors, silk mixtures.

Styles for young men; belt and plain back sacks, Norfolks, pinch-backs. Styles for men of all tastes, and sizes to fit men of all figures; large men, stout men, odd sized men; we can fit any man.

THESE suits will be a revelation to you of extreme value, and you're bound to like them; they're fully silk lined; \$25

Spring overcoats of excellence

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX and Burberry London made overcoats are here in great variety. Belt backs, motor coats, dress overcoats; rain-proofed weaves; slip-on and general utility styles. We'll show you all the best things.

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40

Be sure of right style in hats

THAT'S the essential thing in your hat; you'll get the correct thing for you here; our hat organization will see that you're properly fitted in that respect.

All of the most famous hat makers of the world are represented here; all the new smart shapes.

Borsalino Italian hats, Mossant French hats, J. B. Stetson American hats, Crofut & Knapp smart styles, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$15.

Big showing of soft and stiff hats, in all newest shades and shapes; an unusual value, \$1.85

Maurice L Rothschild

Southwest corner State and Jackson

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

Starting Today Sensational Sale of Fine Silk Dresses

Values Upward to \$85, Your Choice—

\$15.75

OVER 1,000 fine silk dresses—all newest models—for afternoon, street, dances, theater and parties—many trimmed with genuine lace, costly nets, ribbons and garnitures—made of silk taffetas, meteor, crepe de chine, charmeuse, rajah silks—in stripes, checks, plaids and all the leading colors—values upward to \$85.00—your unrestricted choice—starting today, only \$15.75.

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled During This Sale

Leiser

No Dresses Sent on Approval During This Sale

324 So. Michigan Avenue.

SILVERWARE for Wedding Gifts



THE ART OF THE SILVERSMITH is exemplified in its finest results in the Peacock sterling silverware, including new designs of real artistic value and skillfully executed reproductions of famous antiques. Both for its beauty and its reputation PEACOCK SILVER is a treasured possession in countless households

C. D. PEACOCK ESTABLISHED 1837 State and Adams Sts

WAR PROTESTS BY THOUSANDS ROIL CONGRESS

Inquiry May Be Made Into Origin of Telegrams Swamping Lawmakers.

(Continued from first page.)

The middle west, in addition to numerous individuals' expressions, 1.—Rumors persistent and apparently well grounded indicate the intention on part of administration to break relations with Germany, thus rendering war practically inevitable. Your constituents here are deeply concerned and urge that you use your utmost influence in and out of congress to prevent such enormous folly and crime.

2.—Other constituents of your town with me in informing you that we believe the great masses of the people will resent being dragged into a war that we must consider unnecessary. We appeal to you to lift your voice in opposing state leading to war.

3.—If warlike rumors coming from Washington are true, will you let me reassure you that the great majority of your constituents stand for peace, believe war not necessary and uncalculated, and will resist being precipitated into the European conflict.

"WANT CALM ACTION." 4.—As today's reports indicate that this country is likely to be rushed into the European war, let me assure you that I and your constituents will be the real sufferers and will bitterly resent anything but calm action, and calm action means peace continuing.

5.—Country awakening to belief that administration may seek to draw United States into present European conflict. Can it be that congress will abdicate and permit this monstrous crime and folly? Your constituents look to you to be calm and deliberate and to express their peace sentiment in this tragic hour.

6.—Your constituents, joining with me in sending this message, are deeply alarmed by rumors that this country is near being plunged into the European war. You know your constituents want peace, and we emphatically urge you to express our sentiments. We know we can depend upon you.

7.—The wives and mothers in your district, who will suffer the most if the war comes, urge me to appeal to you to do all possible to block warlike sentiment, and to express their peace sentiment. Your constituents see no reason for ending our peace.

8.—Let us have peace with all the nations of Europe; the people demand it. 9.—We recommend your action in regard to the war question. We are opposed to war.

Thousand from Chicago. Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said he had received several thousand of those protests during the day, more than 1,000 of which came from Chicago.

Representative Britton of Chicago and other Illinois members are preparing to file their messages with the foreign affairs committee of the house.

Senator Lewis dictated a form letter to his secretary and ordered him to an-

Facsimile of Letterhead of American Embargo Conference Which Promoted Wire Campaign.

THE AMERICAN EMBARGO CONFERENCE

ROOM 905
139 NORTH CLARK STREET
CITY HALL SQUARE BUILDING
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 3188

The letters sent out by the American embargo conference contain form blanks of telegrams to be forwarded to Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate and Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the house. These can be varied to suit the ideas of the sender as can also the members of congress to whom the messages are to be sent. At the top of the form telegrams are these instructions:

"Please sign one of these telegrams and have others each sign one telegram. Cross off the telegrams that are not signed and then hold this sheet until we wire you to telegraph it. Then PLEASE SEND IT WITHOUT DELAY."

answer each complainant. The secretary sent out an urgent call for help during the afternoon, and the senator was considering asking the senate for an additional clerk or two to assist him.

Senator Huston of Wisconsin feels partially to blame for the influx, inasmuch as he urged the voters of his state to send him an expression of their views on the president's address.

"I'll be the rest of my term answering them," said the senator tonight.

MEN BEHIND MOVE. Behind the movement in Chicago for flooding members of congress with telegraphic protests against the Wilson policy as "leading to war" is the American embargo conference, with headquarters in the City Hall Square building, and claiming to have branches in 3,000 cities and towns throughout the United States.

The telegrams have been prepared in long sheets, with seven to a page. While the wording is not identical, it is the same in general tenor, though some contain a veiled threat.

Officers of Association. The officers of the American embargo conference are:

COL. JASPER TUCKER DARLING, president.
W. R. MACDONALD, general manager.
C. HJALMAR LUNDQUIST, secretary.

J. H. FORREST, secretary.
WILLIAM D. FALK, treasurer.

The organization has been active in propaganda to place an embargo on all shipments of arms and munitions from the United States to any warring country, and Darling has been especially hostile in his attacks on President Wilson.

Darling is the man who some years ago came into the limelight through his protest against the placing of a statue of Robert E. Lee in Statuary hall, Washington.

Later, in June, 1914, Darling again leaped into the spotlight when he charged Senator Smoot of Utah with plagiarism of one of his poems in a Memorial day speech.

Darling Tells Objects. Queried last night regarding the telegrams and their object, Col. Darling said: "The object is to keep this country from being plunged into war by a few money kings in Wall street. This refers to war with Anglo-Germany, Mexico, Germany, Japan, or any other. I have this day sent this telegram personally to Congressman James R. Mann:

"American manhood will not underwrite the Anglo-French loan or British bonds with their blood. American manhood will follow the advice of Washington in his farewell speech rather than the appeal of Morgan and his associates to plunge this nation into an unholy war."

"This has nothing to do with the German government especially. It is to keep us out of war. There is no justification for war at the present time. The pres-

dent of the United States has been repeatedly calling the attention of the people to Germany. Therefore the minds of the people turn toward Germany because the president tells them so.

Justice in Protest. "To a certain extent the submarine protests have been justified, but not to the extent that Wilson wants. I stand exactly with Senator Stone of Missouri, who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations and who said:

"It is moral treason against the American government for an American citizen to travel on ships of belligerent nations carrying arms and thereby involving this nation in the risk of war."

"There is a strong pro-British propaganda in this country. It is strong at Washington. From my point of view we have no business to be allied with non-entangled by any European power."

"Do you charge President Wilson with being a party to this pro-British propaganda?" he was asked.

"I do not wish to assail him personally, but I think he is surrounded by a lot of fools and he hasn't got backbone enough to resist them."

"President Wilson was criticized by many for his failure to declare war on Germany when the Lusitania was sunk. Do you agree with those who made the charge?" he was asked.

"I do not wish to speak of the Lusitania. That happened a long time ago."

"What of the Sussex?" was the next question.

"I cannot discuss any individual case," was his reply.

Many to Go Today. According to G. H. Jacobsen, who was in charge of the offices last night, no less than 250,000 telegrams will pour into Washington during the night and today. He also declared most emphatically that in general members of their organization are paying the toll—50 cents on each night telegram.

More than 25,000 telegrams from the middle west were forwarded through the Chicago Western Union office during the day, and last night 25,000 more were on the hook awaiting transmission.

"By Wednesday noon," said Mr. Jacobsen, "50,000 telegrams will have been forwarded from Chicago, 25,000 from St. Louis, 20,000 from Cincinnati, 15,000 from Detroit, 10,000 from Cleveland, and already today there have been 1,000 sent from Aurora, and 2,000 from Evanston, Ind."

"Those figures are authentic and are based upon reports from the various centers received here tonight. You will see that our estimate of a 250,000 total is conservative."

"Our members are paying the whole expense. These forms were sent out more than a week ago to our branches and the work of obtaining signatures begun. Today they were ordered released."

Paid for Some Tolls. "Whenever a man wished to sign a telegram and was unable to pay the toll we paid it for him. Frequently a sheet

of seven was sent to some fairly wealthy individual, whom we requested to obtain signatures and pay for all of them."

"Of course we know that this will be branded a pro-German movement, but it is not. It is a concerted movement on the part of American citizens who do not want war."

TEN YEAR OLD GIRL SLAIN AFTER ATTACK IN TOPEKA. Scores of Arrests Made to Find Assassin, Who Set Fire to House to Cover Crime.

Topeka, Kas., April 25.—Wholesale arrests in a murder case were made by the police tonight in an effort to find the assassin of Edna Dinmore, 10 years old, who was found dead in a burning house here this morning by firemen.

Footing was intense in the city tonight and the police released several persons who had been arrested for investigation, fearing there might be a disturbance at the city jail.

Mrs. Beale Dinmore, the girl's mother, tonight was reported in a serious condition from shock. The child was identified late today by her father, Earl Dinmore, a cigarmaker.

The little girl left an east side bakery where her mother worked at 8 o'clock this morning for school, and three hours later firemen who were called to extinguish a fire in a vacant house at Fifth and Taylor streets, found the child's body in a basement. The house was more than twelve blocks from the child's home.

The police said that the little girl had been mistreated, and that she had been choked to death.

The girl's assailant apparently tried to cover his crime by setting fire to the house. Only meager clues have developed for the police to follow, it was reported tonight.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION WILL BE CELEBRATED. Lutherans Plan Commemoration of Four Hundredth Anniversary of Posting of Ninety-Five Theses.

The executive committee of the joint Lutheran national committee on the celebration next year of the quadricentennial of the reformation met yesterday in conjunction with the Chicago committee of 100 at the Hotel Sherman.

The joint committee represented eight Lutheran bodies in America composed of 1,600,000 communicant members.

The Rev. Howard E. Gold said the primary object of the celebration is to bring a realization of the significance of the reformation not only in a religious sense but also economically, socially, and politically.

IDA SNIFFEN ROGERS HELD INSANE BY THE DEFENSE.

Both Sides Present Evidence of Alienists in Trial of Woman Who Killed Her Two Babies.

New York, April 25.—Evidence of alienists was presented today both by the prosecution and the defense in the trial of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers, charged with the murder of her two children before Louis Sniffen Rogers was divorced by his wife and married her.

Counsel for the defendant contended she was insane when she poisoned her babies, and this view was supported by the testimony of Dr. Greene M. Hammond.

Three mental experts sworn by the prosecution after the defense had rested, contended, however, that Mrs. Rogers' mind was not clouded and that she knew the nature of her act.

Weds Chicago Girl. Rockford, Ill., April 25.—Former State Senator A. J. Anderson of Rockford, was married this afternoon to Miss Cora Johnson, former assistant head of the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago.

MALATO MAY HELP DADY IN ORPET PROSECUTION.

Former Wayne Assistant Kluted to Aid State, After Board Grants Request from Lawbooks.

Former Assistant State's Attorney Stephen A. Malato will probably be engaged by Lake county authorities to help State's Attorney Ralph Dady in the prosecution of William H. Orpet for the murder of Marian Lambert, it was rumored yesterday.

The county board granted the plea of the Lambert girl's parents to appoint a special state's attorney. Dady, it is said, will be called to the witness stand.

"We have the strongest faith in the innocence of our little daughter, Marian," the Lambert's wrote, "and could we afford it we would gladly engage counsel to cooperate with State's Attorney Dady in defense of our daughter's memory and character."

Mr. Malato said he has had several conferences with Dady.

SHINOLA

HOME SET

Genuine Bristle Dauber
Big Lamb's Wool Polisher
Easily worth 50c. • Sold
to make the use of Shinola
pleasant at 25c. With
Shinola 35c.

Shinola is Wax and Oil.

Contains No Injurious Material, Good
for all Leathers, The Quick, Durable
Shine. Accept no Substitute. If
Dealer cannot Supply you send to
Shinola Company, Rochester, N.Y.
BLACK—TAN—WHITE



"If that's true we should dictate to The Dictaphone"

And it is true, every last word of it.

The Dictaphone not only enables your typist to handle your correspondence at a saving of at least a third on every letter—but it enables her to produce more letters; and better looking and more accurate letters. It enables her to spend her time at her typewriter, instead of spending hours a day taking dictation and waiting to take it. It saves the expense and wasted time of having every letter written twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

It makes her work far easier and more comfortable, and free from the eye and nerve strain of shorthand.

That's how The Dictaphone affects the producing end of letter writing. It does even more for you—the dictator. It saves you the exasperation and annoyance of shorthand. It enables you to dictate when you want, as much as you feel like, and at any speed. The Dictaphone never asks you to repeat or slow up—it is always ready, day or night, before or after hours, Sundays or holidays.

You won't know what perfect dictation means until you dictate to The Dictaphone. Or how wasteful shorthand is. Or what real efficiency means.

Of course, you should dictate to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

16 North Michigan Avenue

The genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation



Call Randolph 2771—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 16 N. Michigan Ave. Please send me particulars.

Name
Address
Address personally Mr.

LAST DAYS OF THE LYON & HEALY REMOVAL SALE

10%—20%

Further concessions in prices on many lines of Musical Instruments and Supplies.

Final clearance of standard grade Violins, superseded styles of Washburn Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos and Mayflower and Brandt Mandolins.

Special stocks of Floor Lamps, Benches, Scarfs, Cabinets, etc.

Musical Sundries in almost endless variety.

Easy Monthly Payments

LYON & HEALY

Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

BROKER'S DECRIES 'CHIVALRY'

Even Filed Div of Hers, Says Andrews of Al

When one decides relations with one's husband can expect to that the will be done in the will to file the necessary Mrs. Katherine M. perturbed and indignantly of unwritten law is it last night as she died of not diverting ex This, in brief, had divorced courts with Edward W. Andrews, of the board of trade for separate maintenance one hour after Mr. Andrews was blotted as lished with legal red

She Speaks After posing for a nest in fourteen years Mrs. Andrews spoke he of her husband's ch harping on him so sign estate and securities have known enough to "I had always und dangerous to swear to "I guess you know there can be no quest When his suit is tri before mine, it will be less his accusation is "However, such per with what I have been some years. Nothing of the low for him to injure me."

Both Name Mrs. Andrews is ch hand with misconduct took place at his winter Beach, Fla., between Her response includes detected Mr. Andrews at the beach with a y social station would entrance to our home." She also charges th whom she describes a lusterless, treated formed her that as h as no more to him the nature and conspired ard, by his first mas separation. "This alled priated a series of persuasive speeches, and ing contempt and ha render her home life b Mrs. Andrews asked rate with her husband she estimates at \$500,000 of \$50,000. She declares studios efforts to qu property.

Wants Proper The husband, on the the court to force hi to him real estate deede were living together, in Oakwood avenue and lawn avenue and Fifteenth seeks to have reassigned of stock, or the deion valued at \$30,000. Mr. Andrews allega ways had her hand out doosed him to sign away by incessantly complai that he would meet v verses.

Picked Friends Mrs. Andrews decid Edward, selected his ard, without a ques characters or past. she says, was pick time that Edward wa pensive, and "resul nautical equipment sion, Mrs. Andrews aver up at the aviation grou a young male person known to him, and brou the home of the defend trix and installed him the circumstances your ored to treat said perso vided said person with When Edward at tab and made her the bu marks, she declares he single and say with pr CAN take care of h

ORDERS EDDIE F Court Awards \$7,00 Comedian for Ca Daughter, Ca

New York, April 25.—comedian, must pay Mary A. Doyle, \$7,235. Judgment given in Sup today. Mrs. Doyle sued which she alleges was and support given the co ter, Catherine Starkey

Reliable

Child was Badly Until Mother Simple Rem

In spite of every can to diet, children are ve constipated, a condition many ill in after life relieved.

Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Tem., had trouble with Woodrow, until she he well's Syrup. Peppin can safely say Dr. C Peppin is the best rem op earth. It acts so s urely. Little Woodrow constipated and we co that gave relief until Syrup Peppin, which relief."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup of pure laxative from opiate or narcot action, positive in eff to the taste. It has be Dr. Caldwell for more of a century and can fifty cents a bottle in

BROKER'S WIFE DECRIES MATE'S 'CHIVALRY LACK'

Even Filed Divorce Suit Ahead
of Hers, Says Mrs. E. W.
Andrews of Alaska Fame.

When one decides to sever diplomatic relations with one's husband the least one can expect is that the gentlemanly thing will be done in the way of permitting one to file the necessary papers.

Mrs. Katherine May Elliott Andrews, perturbed and indignant, expounded this bit of unwritten law to a Tribune reporter last night as she discussed her matrimonial life and not diverting experience of the day.

This, in brief, had been a race to the divorce courts with her second husband, Edward W. Andrews, a wealthy member of the board of trade, in which her suit for separate maintenance had arrived just one hour after Mr. Andrews' suit for divorce was docketed and prettily embellished with legal red tape.

She Speaks Her Mind.

After posing for a photograph—"the first in fourteen years, young man"—Mrs. Andrews spoke her mind on the topic of her husband's charge that she kept harping on him to sign away a lot of real estate and securities which he should have known enough to keep.

"I had always understood that it is dangerous to swear to charges," she said. "I guess you know what I mean by that. There can be no question to the outcome. When his suit is tried, if they try it before mine, it will be shown how baseless his accusation is."

Both Name Rivals.

Mrs. Andrews is charged by her husband with misconduct, which she alleges took place at his winter home in Daytona Beach, Fla., between Feb. 7 and 15, 1915. Her response includes a charge that she seduced Mr. Andrews' motoring gayly at the season with a young woman whose social station would not permit of her entrance to her home.

She also charges that Mr. Andrews, whom she describes as a man of many idiosyncrasies, treated her cruelly, informed her that as his second wife she was no more to him than a piece of furniture and compelled her to leave the home by his first marriage, to force a separation. This alleged campaign comprised a series of persecutions, including spiteful speeches, and remarks expressing contempt and hatred, designed to render her home life bitter and unhappy.

Mrs. Andrews asks alimony commensurate with her husband's fortune, which she estimates at \$500,000, and an income of \$50,000. She declares that he has made strenuous efforts to conceal much of his property.

Wants Property Back.

The husband, on the other hand, asks the court to force his wife to recover to his real estate devoted to her while they were living together, including a home on Oakwood avenue and another at Woodlawn avenue and Fifth street. He also asks to have reassigned to him 150 shares of stock of the Union Carbide company, valued at \$30,000.

Mr. Andrews alleges that his wife always had her hand out for money and induced him to sign away real estate to her by incessantly complaining of her fear that he would meet with business reverses.

Picked Friends Haphazard.

Mrs. Andrews declares that the son, Edward, selected his friends haphazard, without a question as to their character or past. One such friend, she says, was picked up during the time that Edward was conducting extensive and "results" experiments on aeronautical equipment. "On that occasion," Mrs. Andrews avers, the boy picked up at the aviation grounds near Chicago a young male person, therefore unknown to him, and brought said person to the home of the defendant and her son, and installed him there; that under the circumstances your orator endeavored to treat said person kindly and provided said person with clothes.

When Edward at table sneered at her and made her the butt of sarcastic remarks, she declares her husband would smile and say with pride, "I guess Edward can take care of himself."

ORDERS EDDIE FOY TO PAY.

Court Awards \$7,000 to Sister of Comedian for Care of His Daughter, Catherine.

New York, April 25.—Eddie Foy, the comedian, must pay to his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Doyle, \$7,000, according to a judgment given in Supreme court here today. Mrs. Doyle sued Foy for \$15,000, which she alleges was due her for care and support given the comedian's daughter, Catherine Stacey Fitzgerald.

Reliable Laxative Relieved This Baby

Child was Badly Constipated
Until Mother Tried
Simple Remedy.

In spite of every care and attention to diet, children are very apt to become constipated, a condition responsible for many ills in after life unless promptly relieved.

Mrs. C. W. Wilson, of Shelbyville, Tenn., had trouble with her baby boy, Woodrow, until she heard of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. She writes, "I can safely say Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best remedy of its kind on earth. It acts so gently and yet so powerfully. Little Woodrow was very badly constipated and we could find nothing that gave relief until we tried your Syrup Pepsin, which gave immediate relief."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a compound of simple laxative herbs, free from opiates or narcotic drugs, mild in action, positive in effect and pleasant to the taste. It has been prescribed by Dr. Caldwell for more than a quarter of a century and can now be had for only cents a bottle in any well-stocked drug store. A trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 454 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois, for whom this advertisement is published.

SEES FAMILY PLOT

Mrs. E. W. Andrews, Who Believes Husband and Stepson Conspired to Make Home Life Unbearable.



Mrs. Edward W. Andrews

WANTS FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT TO SETTLE GROCERY BILL

Spring Green Dealer in a Little of
Everything Presents Claim of
\$5,000 Against Architect.

Baraboo, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—Even the spiritual must eat, and Frank Lloyd Wright is no exception, according to Andrew Porter, bucolic resident near Wright's Spring Green home and dealer in butter, eggs, milk, plowing, and "other articles and services." Moreover, Porter avers Wright owes \$5,000 to balance an account arising from supplies furnished the architect.

Porter appeared before Court Commissioner H. L. Halsted in Baraboo today and expressed the wish that Wright "come across." This account, he said, has been running a long time.

Among the "other articles and services" considered by Porter were certain matters which developed when flames destroyed the Wright bungalow. Victims of the conflagration, Porter explained to his lawyer, were brought to his house, together with sundry doctors, strangers, and others. After a consultation with his attorney Porter decided to throw those services in without extra charge.

GOVERNOR DUNNE GRANTS DELAY IN BIDDING CASE.

Wires Gov. Whitman to Delay Issuing Extradition Until He Has Heard West Virginia Case.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Dunne today granted the request of Gov. H. D. Hatfield of West Virginia to give a hearing to attorneys for Guy Biddinger and hear evidence on the alleged "frameup" to extradite the former Chicago detective from New York on old charges. Gov. Dunne wired his decision to Gov. Whitman of New York, asking him to defer action on his request for Biddinger's extradition for one week. Gov. Dunne also telegraphed Gov. Hatfield that the hearing would be held in the Hotel La Salle tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Attorney General T. C. Townsend of West Virginia started immediately for Chicago to be present at the hearing. Biddinger was represented at the hearing by Attorney Robert Cantwell.

CLARK STREET FETE STARTS

Boy Scouts to Drill for Prizes Today at Business Men's Festival.

Rain dampened the outdoor program of the festival of the North Clark Street Business Men's Improvement association yesterday, but failed to have any effect on the indoor delights at the theaters. Some 6,000 persons flocked to these places of amusement to benefit by the free tickets distributed by members of the association. Unless the weather man again interferes, several companies of Boy Scouts will assemble at Clark and Aldine streets this afternoon at 2 o'clock for exhibition drills. Three prizes will be awarded.



WOODROW WILSON

WIFE TESTIFIES HER SISTER WON HUSBAND AWAY

First Whispers, Then Open
Avowal of Love Between
Two, She Relates.

"I said to my sister," Mrs. Elsie Thatcher of 8908 Cottage Grove avenue was testifying yesterday before Judge Kersten, "I said to my sister: 'What would you think if you were married and your little girl came rushing to you and said: 'Papa is whispering with Auntie?'"

"I do not know where Robert Thatcher is," Mrs. Thatcher continued, in response to questions by Attorney Schuyler F. Linn. "I was married to him in 1903. We have two children—Edith, 11 years old, and Robert, 7."

"My sister, Ona Deigler, lived at our home for several years. It was on one Sunday evening that my little girl told me that my husband and my sister were whispering together. Then I went to them and asked Ona what she would think if she were in my place."

What Sister Replied.

"She said: 'I wouldn't be jealous unless I had been jealous before.' He said I was insanely jealous."

"I tried not to make my sister angry, but to have her pity me. After that incident they rarely spoke to each other in my presence."

"Then Ona ceased living with us. After that Robert began coming home very late—10 o'clock, 11, 12, even later."

"Then last fall he told me: 'Ona and I love each other.' He admitted that he had been friendly with her. He packed his belongings and went to Detroit. Two weeks later Ona followed him."

Her Testimony Corroborated.

Mrs. Thatcher's testimony was bolstered by her sister, Miss Clara Deigler, youngster of the three. Mrs. Thatcher is the eldest.

"What have you seen of the conduct of your sister Ona and your brother-in-law?" asked Attorney Linn.

"I have seen him careen her," "Did he admit misconduct?"

"Yes; about a week before he left he said he didn't care for his wife, but he cared instead for my sister Ona. One day in October he went to Detroit. Two weeks later Ona followed."

"I will grant a divorce," said Judge Kersten.

TRY TO ENTICE YOUNG GIRLS

Two youths in an automobile attempted to entice small girls into their car with offers of money and candy at Sixty-third street and Princeton avenue yesterday afternoon. One girl of 6 accepted the candy, then ran and told her mother, who informed the police. The youths, however, had driven away before their arrival.

WIFE CLEARS GIRL

Mrs. Fred C. Jordan Exonerates
May Bruder of Husband's
Household in Lake Forest.

MAY BRUDER, "the other woman" in the life of Fred C. Jordan, accused by his wife of living with her in a Lake Forest apartment, requested The Tribune last night to print the following statement:

To Whom It May Concern: I, Mrs. C. Jordan, in using the honorable names of Miss May Bruder and Fred C. Jordan, after warrants were out caused their arrest and imprisonment in Lake Forest, Ill., they proving their innocence at the trial, makes me feel I was too hasty and unjust. In an excited moment, not taking time to read the contents of the second charge, I signed same, holding them to the grand jury on a charge of adultery. I beg our Lord and the state of Illinois to take the charges off Miss Bruder. Miss Bruder was set free. Mr. Fred Jordan is out on bonds I signed for him. Mrs. C. Jordan.

"It is all fixed up. I am living with my wife now," said Jordan.

"I have not decided whether I will take him back for good," said Mrs. Jordan.

So the case stands as it was a few months ago, when Mrs. Jordan had her husband and Miss Bruder arrested. Jordan testified he had the girl working for him as a cook. He is a wealthy roofing contractor and lives at 3516 North Kolmar avenue.

\$250,000 BOOK CONCERN DEDICATED BY METHODISTS.

Bishop McDowell Assists Chief Officials of Flourishing Church Institution.

Bishop W. F. McDowell, assisted by the chief officials of the institution represented, dedicated yesterday the new \$250,000 Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rush and Superior streets.

"The Methodist Book Concern," said the Rev. H. C. Jennings, general publishing agent, "has given out of its profits for the benefit of retired ministers and their dependents \$3,661,000. All but \$750,000 has been given in the last twenty years. The paid up capital is \$6,000,000."

The Rev. George P. Mains, resident publishing agent at New York, defended the right of the Book concern to print books in keeping with modern scholarship, even if it did subject the publishers to criticism. "Dr. Mains has been attacked by certain ministers, who accused him of teaching higher criticism."

"This is an age," he said, "in which knowledge has been put in the possession of the common people. If the church does not keep abreast of the times, civilization will pass by and leave us in an atmosphere of scorn."

WOULD TRAIN NATION'S BOYS

New York, April 25.—The New York chamber of commerce today adopted resolutions urging congress to frame legislation providing for some form of universal physical and military training of the youth of the country.

JACOB MANZ DIES AFTER FALL OUT WINDOW IN DARK

President of Engraving Company Came to Chicago
in 1855.



Jacob Manz

Jacob Manz, president of the Manz Engraving company and one of the first engravers in the middle west, fell twenty feet yesterday from a window in his home at 2465 Burling street. His injuries, at first thought to be slight, resulted in his death ten hours later.

Mr. Manz, who was 78 years old, had arisen shortly before 4 o'clock in the morning and had gone to the bathroom. On his return he entered a room adjoining his own, his falling eyeight preventing him from seeing his mistake.

Thought He Sat on Bed.

He sat down on what he supposed was the edge of his bed. In reality it was the ledge of an open window. A moment later he lost his balance and fell to the ground outside.

Members of the family were aroused and carried him into the house, where he was attended by a physician, who said he did not appear to be seriously hurt. Later in the day, however, his condition became worse and he died early in the afternoon.

Born in Switzerland.

Mr. Manz was born in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and came to Chicago in 1855, entering the employ of S. D. Child & Co., then the only engraving firm in the city. He was married five years later and in 1867 became a partner in the firm of which he was proprietor at the time of his death.

He was prominent in various German and Swiss enterprises in Chicago, and was several times president of the Schweizer Maennerchor and the United German singers. He leaves four children—Mrs. M. H. Borlin, Paul H. Manz, Adolph W. Manz, and Mrs. Henry York Manz.

SUPPORT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 25.—New Mexico's delegation, elected at the state convention here tonight, will go to the national Republican convention unopposed. Political leaders declared, however, that five of the six delegates were for Theodore Roosevelt.

Paste or Powder for Your Teeth—Which?

(Excerpt from Chicago Examiner, Sunday, April 23.)

By M. L. Rein, M. D., D.D.S.
Lecturer on Dental Pathology at the University
of Pennsylvania.

Proper brushing of the teeth, which is a mouth wash of a very simple nature may be used as a pleasant toilet adjunct. Any mouth wash that has any distinct potential therapeutic value in the cure of diseased tissue becomes a very dangerous agent in the hands of the individual user. If for any reason the dentist desires the individual to use some medicinal agent locally, it should be given as a separate prescription with all necessary instructions as to the length of time that the prescription should be kept up. There can be no more dangerous custom than the effort to incorporate remedial agents in mouth washes or dentifrices except by a physician's orders.

All of the ingredients of a tooth powder should be soluble and of such a nature that it can be swallowed without producing any injurious effect. In considering the subject of a dentifrice it must be understood that nearly every constituent that enters into the composition can be found on the market in various degrees of purity, perfection and quality. This makes the prescribing of a suitable dentifrice a very difficult matter.

The body or bulk of a dentifrice should be made of the very finest precipitated chalk. The abrasive quality must be kept at the very lowest point on account of the danger of wearing away the enamel. To the chalk may be added small proportions of soda bicarbonate and the finest soda bicarbonate and a still smaller proportion of powdered soap which should be made only of the purest olive oil. A trace of saccharine may be added to sweeten the powder slightly. Any of the essential oils may be used in small quantities for flavoring purposes. If these ingredients are carefully selected, such a dentifrice can be used indiscriminately without danger of any harm resulting. The individual should always use a dentifrice.

Nothing that we might add to the foregoing article by Dr. Rein could possibly strengthen the reason for your using Calox, as Calox complies in every respect with what Dr. Rein states a dentifrice should be.

CALOX

The Oxygen Tooth Powder

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The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

MR. FORD AS PRESIDENT.

The Republicans who are voting for Henry Ford for president are in a comprehensible state of mind. They have been scared nearly to death by Roosevelt, and fear him as the high priest of Moloch. T. R. has outtalked himself, and people, frightened by his manner of speaking, forget his manner of acting.

Mr. Ford soothes the alarmed folk by his words, and they do not consider that later he would scare them to death by his manner of acting.

Mr. Ford is a good deal like the person who says there is no such thing as smallpox, because if there were such a thing he would dislike it immensely, and things he does not like do not exist. Occasionally a community of such persons rises up and has more smallpox than all the rest of the country.

We should give President Ford just three months to get the country into more trouble than it has seen for fifty years. But that which seems a certainty to us does not appear probable or possible to others, and the country is voting for Ford.

Ford does not ask people to vote for him. We believe he has protested against it. He wants them to adopt his ideas and charge their congressmen with carrying them out. But the people may make him an important political factor.

Apparently the big political issues for this campaign are military. Foreign relations are domestic questions. Political criticism now almost wholly concerns what has been or ought to be done by the administration in dealing with other nations.

People are not discussing Mr. Wilson's internal and civil policies, but his foreign and military policies. We are, reluctantly and with considerable fear, off an island and on the mainland. A great many Americans are thoroughly alarmed to find themselves where the United States cannot completely control its own conduct.

The sensation is one of having grown up all at once and having to meet the problems of life without having had experience with them. People who are afraid of the ways of the world are seeking some protection against them. Ford seems to offer them protection because he says he is opposed to everything unpleasant in the ways of the world. Roosevelt seems to be an open pit. To run in his direction is to fall into it and be destroyed.

It was expected that foreign policies in more or less definite form would be domestic policies this year, but no one could tell in what direction public opinion would run. A sense of danger might make the people timid or it might recommend precaution without timidity.

The tendency towards Mr. Ford indicates that some of the people know precisely what they want done. They want a president who will declare it unlawful for the United States to go to war.

Rather than take Roosevelt these voters would take Hughes, who represents blank in their minds; rather than take Hughes they would take Ford.

Any one who has seen President Wilson progress from pacifism to belligerency knows just what would happen to Mr. Ford. Our prophecy is that he would have ten years to Roosevelt's one and that the nation under his leadership would be whipped in all of them, if he picked good sized wars, and that if Roosevelt got the nation into war he would be likely to win it and gain something from it.

We would give Mr. Ford three months to consent to the neutralization and loss of the Panama canal, six months to lose the Philippines and Hawaii, nine months to pronounce the Monroe doctrine dead, and just a year, having lost everything except the continental integrity of the United States, to be in a furious war against superior forces over nothing.

ENTRANCE.

Whether we are to enjoy ten months or four years and ten months more of the present administration, we may be confident that until it has passed into history the Mexican problem will remain unsolved, a constant menace to our quiet, a constant threat of international complications of the gravest kind.

During that period we shall have inflammable material at our door which an ambitious politician or plotting alien can set ablaze. We have demonstrated the inadequacy of our military forces even for the task we are now half-heartedly essaying. If congress is not incurable it will put the country in a position to defend its interests and fulfill its obligations. It will pass the Chamberlain bill.

The Mexican problem is being shirked, and it will be shirked until events pitch us headlong into a solution or until there is a change in our government at Washington. Sooner or later the Mexican question will have to be solved, and we shall have to solve it. History will regard Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy as a curious interlude in the march of progress.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.

There is now taking place in this country an industrial survey of all industries which will be called upon to furnish the government with materials if we are involved in war. Five engineers from each state have been appointed, men of standing and intelligence, who will report to the war and navy departments the state of American industry in relation to providing munitions of all sorts.

But, however intelligent and diligent are the five engineers from Illinois, for example, they are not wagon manufacturers, nor automobile manufacturers, nor traffic managers. In their consideration of the subject they approach it from the outside in almost every case. They cannot, at a crisis, become executives.

They are appointed from states, from political divisions, not from industries. Their patriotic and valuable labors are outside of their own professions, and, however well they may be able to diagnose conditions in the industries which the government will call upon in time of need, they are not in position to assume immediately the control of these industries. Railroads, for example, know no state lines. If it came to carrying troops from Chicago to New York, these engineers do not constitute a body which could do the job of carrying those

troops. They may know how, but they are not organized to carry out the job.

The industrial plan of Martin J. Gillen provides for precisely this difficulty. Instead of investigation by states, it provides for organization by industries. The chief railroad men of the country—the men actually in control of the railroads—would be organized. They can not only provide information now from their own books but at a crisis they would be able, if organized, to act on their information and experience.

Mr. Gillen's plan has been, we believe, unwarrantably lost sight of by the administration and we urge its reconsideration.

The Coffin plan is good, but the Gillen plan is better, because the Gillen plan will make public citizens out of private citizens and because at the bottom of it is provided self-interest, guided and restrained by the nation's, as a motive power.

WHY 30 SUBMARINES FOR US?

In the naval appropriations bill it is proposed to provide for thirty submarines.

If Mr. Wilson's contentions in the present controversy with Germany are to bind us, submarines are hardly worth the money. In operations against naval craft they have as yet proved ineffective, and if we are to bind ourselves to Mr. Wilson's dogmatism we shall find our submarines of use chiefly for moving picture farces.

Imagine a war with Japan. Having established bases at Magdalena bay and on Unalaska Island, the Japanese are being supplied by merchantmen, enemy and neutral, armed "defensively" with four inch guns and loaded with munitions and supplies.

Our American submarine sights a defensively armed neutral ship well out at sea. The American commander knows the ship and its errand, but the law of challenge must be obeyed. A shot from the four inch will destroy the American submarine.

Even if it misses, if the munitions carrier promptly ceases to resist, the law requires that provision for the safety of the "noncombatant" crew must be made, and, as the carrier is far out on the Pacific, this "poor security," as Mr. Wilson puts it, for the poor "noncombatant" crew of munitions carrier is not sufficient to satisfy our humanitarian standards.

So the American submarine is unable to attack and the munitions carrier proceeds to the Japanese base protected on its humanitarian errand by our humanitarian principles.

Probably in such case the American people would fail to see the neutrality of the munitions carrier, the noncombatancy of the noncombatant crew, and the humanitarianism of insuring, at the sacrifice of thousands of American soldiers, the lives of a dozen "noncombatants" engaged in the "neutral" business of carrying death dealing supplies to the forces of our enemy.

But having adopted the principles Mr. Wilson asserts on the very highest moral ground we would of course sustain them at whatever cost of death to our countrymen or defeat and disaster to our own country.

So why now pay for submarines?

THE CLYDE STRIKER.

The cartoon from London Opinion published on this page makes an unpleasant figure of the Clyde striker. We have all thought of the British strikers as disagreeably or grossly selfish. The workmen at home are not asked to support the risk of war. They are asked only to accept the soldiers by turning out as many supplies and as much equipment as they possibly can. When they fail to do that the soldier's risks are increased. A strike attacks the army from the rear. It is virtually as if the soldiers were shot at by their own reserves.

The Clyde striker is not a nationalist. He is what we have been told is a nobler, higher thing—an internationalist. He does not believe in doing anything self-sacrificing for the British empire because the British empire does not represent anything preeminently important in his life. Britain is a geographical expression to him. It might just as well be called France, Germany, Liberia, or Dahomey.

Internationalism is a broad doctrine of humanity. The ferocious competition in which the various nations of Europe are now engaged is a bad thing, and the internationalist is not convinced that he ought to be aiding one of the geographical expressions against another.

The Clyde striker believes he is doing humanity a better service by improving his own economic condition than by helping what they call his nation. His nation has failed to make any impression benevolently upon his thought or experience. Its interests are not supremely worth while in his life. In a fashion he is a higher humanitarian, and we do not know why he should be a disagreeable figure in the opinion of people who think that a citizen owes a higher duty to humanity than he owes to his own particular nation.

Editorial of the Day.

RUN DOWN THE SUBMARINES!

(From the London Daily Mail.)
In his remarkable warning (which is by no means new to readers of the Daily Mail) that the closing phases of the war might be decided under the sea and in the air, Lord Montagu touched upon a subject of great importance. We must not underestimate the activity of the German submarine. The undersea campaign is serious for many reasons.

The use of allied and neutral shipping now exceeds two million tons and is steadily growing. The submarine attacks of last year created a scarcity of tonnage, so that the sinking of each vessel in the new campaign is more felt than in the past. Moreover, the loss of time and delay caused to shipping by submarines is equivalent to a further reduction in carrying power.

Freights have risen to enormous figures and the cost of insurance is steadily advancing. As the result the price of all imported necessities grows. The measures required to deal with this situation are naval and political. On the naval side the nation will expect the government to put forth all its ingenuity and energy and deal drastically with the newer developments of the German submarine war and run the U-boat down vigorously.

While the allied navies are exerting themselves it is important that certain measures should be taken by allied and neutral governments. The allied war staffs should dispose with all the merchant tonnage that is not urgently required for war work, and neutral governments might well reply to German outrages on their ships by confiscating any German vessels that may be in their ports. In this way the shipping famine would be palliated.

KILLING HIM ELABORATELY.

In Berlin the Kaiser is "dying" with tonsillitis, in Rome with blood poisoning, in Paris with cancer, in London with cellulitis, and in Milwaukee with hinderebrenntendritis.

We contemplate with horror what they are killing him with in Yokohama or Nagasaki—Wichita Beason.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Lines, let the quips fall where they may.

THE up and down headshake for Yen and the sideways shake for No originated (according to a host of contrivers who have read the Book of Wonders) in the motions of young animals when eager for nourishment and when not eager for it. But it seems to us a more scientific explanation that lines of affirmation are perpendicular and lines of negation horizontal.

WHILE we prefer the discussion of subjects of a light and airy nature, we are not opposed to throwing open the Col to serious questions. Therefore we give space to Prof. Susie Squeak's query: "Can any one tell me how to distinguish between eating celery and stepping on a basket?"

Giving the Devil His Due.
Sir: "Sir Francis Bacon was never 'Lord Bacon,' learnedly remarks R. S. H. in a note to the Line. He knows more about it than the Britannica, which begins its Bacon article: 'Bacon, Francis; Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.' How many handles does R. S. H. think necessary to entitle one to be addressed as 'Lord'?"

WHEN the volunteers on parade in Tullamore wrecked the Sinn Fein premises the S. F. complained of lack of police protection. Yet some people say the Irish have no sense of humor.

Why Neutralize Go Insane.
(Otto Richard Tannenberg, 1911.)
"The German people is always right because it is the German people, and because it numbers eighty-seven millions."

A FEW drops of Wine of Cardui in a gallon of water might work well in your carburetor.

GET IT STRAIGHT.
(Carl in the Parson, E. S. S., Sen.)
I wish to say to the people of Parsons that the report of the arrest of myself and two others for gambling as given out by the authorities, wherein it is stated that I was fined \$25 and costs in police court, is misleading, for a reason that it makes it appear that I was engaged in a big poker game, when the facts are that I was not. It was only a penny ante game, and I have not paid the \$25 fine and costs, but must make payments every two weeks until the \$25 is paid or go to jail. I was born in 1885 and any one who says that I have engaged in a real poker game since I was 30 years of age is a liar, and I'll back up the statement, officers included. This was simply a penny ante game.

WILLIAM KASSINGER.
Certain exceptional children have poor circulation, cold feet and hands, incapacity for severe exertion, and lowered resistance to infections. Such children have deficiency in the adrenal gland secretion.

Certain children are very subject to croup, are nervous, and are unable to relate to the world. Examination often shows this group to have too much thyroxine gland.

Not all exceptional children are such by reason of abnormality in their ducts. Many are simply children of a different type. A child can be made exceptional by variation in his physical environment. Children need more fresh air proportionate to their weight than do grown people. They burn up more food and make more heat pound for pound. They are liable to become fretful if kept indoors, especially in winter.

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Russia's provinces east of the Uralas so vast in area that a conscientious viceroys finds it absolutely impossible to control the administration if he sticks to his immense territory entrusted to his care. That is why Nikolai Lvovitch Gondatti, the governor general of the Amur, lives altogether on a special train of six cars, which he uses as his office, while the remaining ones are devoted to the members of his staff, to the kitchens, to the servants, and to the baggage.

The governor general, who is not only at the head of the entire civil administration of the province but also in supreme military command thereof, is all the year round on the road between the city of Khabarovsk, the capital of the province, and the seaport of Vladivostok. The moment his special train arrives in any place it is swarmed on to a siding and forthwith the general is besieged by visitors of every class and condition, who all clamor for the purpose of receiving instructions or censures, or else in order to submit to him either grievances or petitions.

In this way Gov. Gen. Gondatti manages to keep in touch with the people to learn their views and their wants, to foster their loyalty to the crown, and above all to promote the development of the immense latent resources, mineral and otherwise, of the entire Amur province. He is building railroads and bridges, and enlarging the port of Vladivostok, and is doing all the necessary work to develop the province and to bring it into the world of commerce.

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This will have the effect of putting an end to the confusion that at present exists owing to the fact that two men entitled to style themselves Lord Curzon, the former viceroy of India, the Earl Curzon, and the other the Viscount Curzon, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Devon.

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How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.
Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1916: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)
A FEW EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.
D. R. T. A. WILLIAMS writes the following cases: A girl 11 years old lost interest in her lessons, sought by fibbing to evade her duties, became greedy to a point of gluttony, and went through a round of facial grimaces constantly.

Always a stout child, within a year or two she had become very fat. Later she became very lethargic, dropping off to sleep while at table or in the middle of a task. This caused a suspicion that the pituitary body was at fault. She was given the sugar test for disease of the pituitary. It was found that she could eat very large quantities of sugar without having sugar in the urine. She had great increase in weight, torpor, mental weakness and consequent change in behavior, also great tolerance for sugar—all signs of pituitary insufficiency. She was given pituitary gland and got well. It was kept up until she had passed through puberty. Her trouble never returned.

If an exceptional child is thin, wiry, very restless, excitable, and with a rapid pulse, there is considerable possibility that an examination will show that the child is too well supplied with thyroid. On the other hand, if an exceptional child is slow in mind; if it cannot think as quickly as other children; if it moves around slowly; if the general air is one of sluggishness; if the body is coarse and stout, and particularly if the lips are thick, the lips thick, the nose bulbous, the ears thick, and the skin lifeless and thick; if the hair is coarse—when these signs are present the probability is that examination will show that there is deficient thyroid gland secretion.

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[Copyright: 1916: By the Brewster Company.]
The tragedy that had brought him to the throne. Then came the scandalous resignation of the removal of his elder brother, George, from the rank and position of crown prince and his own appointment to the office in his stead. After followed the two Balkan wars, during which he was in command of the Serbian army, and thereupon his father, King Peter, was led by illness to step down from the throne and to appoint him as regent in his stead. It was as such that he was obliged to take the field at the head of his troops at the beginning of the present war, during which he has borne himself so admirably as to excite worldwide sympathy.

Russia's provinces east of the Uralas so vast in area that a conscientious viceroys finds it absolutely impossible to control the administration if he sticks to his immense territory entrusted to his care. That is why Nikolai Lvovitch Gondatti, the governor general of the Amur, lives altogether on a special train of six cars, which he uses as his office, while the remaining ones are devoted to the members of his staff, to the kitchens, to the servants, and to the baggage.

The governor general, who is not only at the head of the entire civil administration of the province but also in supreme military command thereof, is all the year round on the road between the city of Khabarovsk, the capital of the province, and the seaport of Vladivostok. The moment his special train arrives in any place it is swarmed on to a siding and forthwith the general is besieged by visitors of every class and condition, who all clamor for the purpose of receiving instructions or censures, or else in order to submit to him either grievances or petitions.

In this way Gov. Gen. Gondatti manages to keep in touch with the people to learn their views and their wants, to foster their loyalty to the crown, and above all to promote the development of the immense latent resources, mineral and otherwise, of the entire Amur province. He is building railroads and bridges, and enlarging the port of Vladivostok, and is doing all the necessary work to develop the province and to bring it into the world of commerce.

When Lord Curzon's father died the other day at an advanced age as fourth Lord Scarsdale, Lord Curzon inherited the peerage of Scarsdale, which was an earldom and an earl—that is to say, Earl Curzon—he could not adopt the lower title for use. It is in order to enable him to get over this difficulty that he is to receive a marquisate of Scarsdale, which will enable him to style himself Lord Scarsdale, as did his father before him.

This will have the effect of putting an end to the confusion that at present exists owing to the fact that two men entitled to style themselves Lord Curzon, the former viceroy of India, the Earl Curzon, and the other the Viscount Curzon, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Devon.

There are some that regard the prospective elevation of the Earl Curzon to a marquisate as indicating that he has intentions of marrying again. This has often been rumored of late. Certain it is that unless he does wed again and has male issue his marquisate of Scarsdale will be his only barony of Ravensdale going to his eldest daughter, Lady Irene Curzon, whose mother was the lovely Mary Lett of Washington and Chicago. In that case the barony of Scarsdale would go to Lord Curzon's brother, Alfred Curzon, colonel commanding the Derbyshire infantry regiment at the front in France.

Excellent is the impression which seems to have been created both in London and in Paris by the recent visit there of the crown prince regent of Serbia, who, although but 28 years old, has undergone experiences that have given him the maturity of mind of a man more than twice his age. Losing his mother, eldest daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro, at a very early age, he was, owing to the extreme poverty of his father when living in exile in Geneva, cared for by relatives and educated at Petrograd at the expense of the emperor of Russia, until his father was brought to the throne of Serbia through the murder of King Alexander.

Life at Belgrade for the first few years was no bed of roses for the young prince, terrified as King Peter was by the murdering of his predecessor and embittered by the boycott of his court and government by the foreign powers consequent on

"LES MISERABLES" was one of the few moving pictures we have seen. What particularly impressed us was the absence of the element of suspense. The e. o. e. in

ORIGINATORS

OF MAIN FLOOR CAFETERIAS IN CHICAGO



**Partial Menu
Harmony
Today at All
Cafeterias**

Chicken a la King, 15c
Roast Pork with Apple Sauce, 12c
New England Boiled Dinner, 18c
Roast Beef au jus, 10c
Lamb Chops, Breaded, 15c
Individual Boston Baked Beans, 5c
New Asparagus on Toast, 8c
Strawberry Short Cake, 10c
Tenderloin of Beef a la Dutch, 10c
Pork Sausage a la Jackson, 12c
Broiled White Fish, Drawn Butter, 12c

“Eat the Harmony Way”

THE HARMONY CAFETERIA

“Self-Service Raises the Quality and Lowers the Cost”

Copyright, 1916, by the Harmony Cafeteria Co.

THE home kitchen enlarged and made scientific; the home ideal of food quality and cleanliness; exceptional service, and the consideration of the patrons' comfort and welfare first—these are among the reasons why the Harmony Cafeterias have grown from one on the second floor, two years ago, to four on the street level today * * * It requires more than 75,000 square feet of floor space to take care of pleased Harmony patrons * * * Those who “Eat the Harmony Way” are not content with the old way.

15-17 So.
Wabash Ave.

58-60 W.
Washington St.

324-328 So.
Wabash Ave.

21-23 So.
Dearborn St.

ND.

Friend.”

People.

addresses of the writers.

ST GRANT RELIEF.

11.—[To the Friend of the
your good offices be as
the streets more passable
North Kilbourn and
muses? There are a num-
ber going up on Wright-
way west of Kilbourn, and
understandably if a
under or crushed stone
in the bad parts of the
are unpaved just north of

WILLIAM J. HOPPE,
the district in question are
on account of the activity in
on badly cut up by heavy
Our appropriation for unim-
provement in that ward will not enable
relief.

F. G. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Streets.

AIM PERSONAL

PROPERTY.

19.—[To the Legal Friend
If a husband, well able
to live, refuses to do so,
right to move furniture
and sue for a divorce?
shoot her if she leaves
claim things bought with
her own money. She can
divorce is granted.
NEW LAW DEPARTMENT.

PLE.

D CLEAR TRUTH.

22.—[Editor of The Trib-
une under the impression
our criticism of the pres-
ident's policies with respect
to the crisis has been too
harsh to do much good, but
his regard was decidedly
read your editorial. “Bitter
Fruit” is one of the most force-
ful I have had the pleasure
to read. It speaks the
truth and clearness. It
is a great deal of good
reading. H. HEATH.

ED BY NONPARTI-

SANS.

21.—[Editor of The Trib-
une me to express my ap-
preciation of “Bitter Fruit.”
is a issue of THE TRIBUNE,
any sure, will commend
all who are nonpartisan
to understand enough of
politics to appreciate the
threaten us in the path of
ident seem disposed to
P. CHARLES A. BROWN.

N PERSIMMON.

21.—[Editor of The Trib-
une “Bitter Fruit” is a
green persimmon”), and
ed peace advocates and
be forced to swallow a
Does our professor with
\$10,000 who cannot capture
Mexico think he can dic-
tate as to how and where
He has another guess

Americans are with you.
ill seek the professor and
congratulate and senate good
day.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

2241 West Madison street.

THE SLEEPERS.

16.—[Editor of The Trib-
une, April 21.—[Editor of the
sided, “Bitter Fruit” is
American should read and
ly. It is, to my way of
and only policy for this
time. I trust that your
will touch upon this sub-
ject so that the inactive
will be aroused to the
the situation which con-
cerns. A. C. U.

ING THOUGHT.

21.—[Editor of The Trib-
une “Bitter Fruit” deserves the
attention for such a plain
of truth. Let us console
ourselves only be ten months
unity president gets his
E. E.

BRITAIN'S REPLY A CHALLENGE TO WILSON'S STAND

"Allies Have Nothing to Fear
from Combine to Protect
Neutrals."

(Continued from first page.)

has refused to accede to the president's repeated demands to desist from illegal interference with legitimate American trade. The note informs the United States that the blockade operations will be continued and that the trade of neutrals will be regulated by the allies for the purpose of bringing the central powers to terms, but that neutrals will be inconvenienced as little as possible.

At the outset the note suggests that the American complaint is not so much that shipments intercepted really were intended for use in the European neutral countries to which they were dispatched as that the dispatch of goods to Great Britain's enemies had been frustrated by methods not hitherto employed by belligerents.

NEW METHODS NEEDED.
"It would seem," says the note, "to be a fair reply to such a contention that new devices for dispatching goods to the enemy must be met by new methods of applying the fundamental and acknowledged principles of the right to intercept such trade."

At some length the note argues the impossibility of making searches at sea. For various reasons, among which are weather, the size of naval steamships, and the manner in which contraband has been concealed. A report from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the grand fleet, based upon his experiences of eighteen months, is included. Admiral Jellicoe sums up the circumstances which it is contended, work for less hardship upon trade by sending ships to port for search instead of searching them at sea, besides the added danger of submarine attack while search is in progress.

NEUTRALS LESS DISCOMMODATED.
His report concludes by saying:

"The difference between the British and the German procedure is that we have acted in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals. Instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases, in direct contravention of their own prize regulations, we examine them, giving as little inconvenience as modern naval conditions will allow, sending them into port only where this becomes necessary."

The note adds that a further reason for bringing ships into harbor is the necessity for close examination of all suspected persons, which has been made necessary by "the German practice of misusing United States passports to procure a safe conduct for military persons and agents."

Proving Destination.
At great length the note discusses the question of proofs of the destination of contraband.

"The right of a belligerent to intercept contraband on its way to its enemy," it says, "is fundamental and incontestable, and ought not to be restricted to intercepting contraband which happens to be accompanied on board the ship by proofs sufficient to condemn it. What is essential is to determine whether or not the goods were on their way to the enemy. If they were, a belligerent is entitled to detain them, and having regard to the nature of the struggle in which the allies are engaged, they are compelled to take the most effective steps to exercise that right."

In a long discussion of prize court procedure the note gives assurances that the orders in council do not override international law and that the prize court has full power to decide that any given act under those orders is illegal and to entertain any claim for compensation on that basis. That assurance seemingly is borne out by the recent decision of the

CHIEF POINTS MADE IN BRITISH NOTE TO U. S.

His majesty's government would welcome any combination of neutral nations under the lead of the United States which would exert an influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their allies have much to fear from such a combination.

Complaints to the Washington government of trade loss, it is inferred, emanate from persons seeking to ship contraband to the central powers.

Cotton consigned to Sweden but not purchasable by Swedish spinners, meat products consigned to dock laborers, and other shipments to irresponsible or fictitious consignees have demonstrated that much contraband is forwarded as being for incorporation in the "common stock" of merchandise in neutral countries, but really destined for the enemy.

New devices for dispatching goods to the enemy must be met by new methods of applying the fundamental and acknowledged principles of the right to intercept such trade.

The activity of German submarines, German misuse of American passports, the reported attempts to conceal contraband in innocent packages, and the difficulty and danger of searching large merchantmen at sea, particularly in rough weather, make it necessary to take cargo into British ports for examination.

While the Germans in some cases have taken American ships into port for examination, the British "instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases," have acted "in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals."

That American trade has not suffered from British restrictions is demonstrated by the fact that American exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland during the first nine months of 1915 were more than double the amount for the same period in 1913.

privy council in the case of the Zamorra, handed down since the note was drafted, which secures to neutrals the right to invoke international law before the British prize court as against the orders of the British government.

U. S. Exports Cited.
As in a previous note, in answer to the contention that commerce of the United States is being destroyed by the British interference, figures issued by the United States department of commerce are quoted to show that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland increased from \$97,000,000 in 1913 to \$235,000,000 in 1915.

"In the face of such figures," says the note, "it seems impossible to accept the contention that the prize court procedure in Great Britain has practically destroyed much of the export trade of the United States, to neutral countries in Europe, and the inference is suggested that if complaints have been made to the administration at Washington by would-be exporters they emanated not from persons who desired to engage in genuine commerce with the neutral countries but from those who desired to dispatch goods to the enemy under cover of a neutral destination and who found it more difficult to conceal the real facts from the prize court under the new procedure."

As to "Common Stock."
At this point the note takes up the American contention that goods coming part of the common stock of the

neutral country to which they are consigned should not be intercepted. It replies that "the question of whether goods dispatched to a neutral port were intended to become part of the mass of merchandise for sale in that country is one of fact." It declares that when the allies found it necessary to intercept shipments of cotton to Sweden "it transpired that, though the quays and warehouses of Gothenburg were congested with cotton there was none available for the use of the shippers in Sweden."

It adds that contracts falling into British hands proved that goods were not intended for the consumption of neutrals to whom they were consigned, but were bound to Germany.

However, sound the principle that goods intended for incorporation in the common stock of a neutral country should not be treated as contraband may be in theory, it is one that can have but little application to the present imports of the Scandinavian countries.

Not Bona Fide Shipments?
The circumstances of a large number of the shipments negative any conclusion that they were bona fide shipments for the importing countries. Many of them are made to persons who are apparently nominees of enemy agents and who never figured before as importers of such articles.

Consignments of meat products are addressed to lighter men and dock laborers. Several thousands of tons of such goods have been found documented for a neutral port and addressed to firms which do not exist there. Large consignments of similar goods were addressed to a baker, to the keeper of a small private hotel or to a maker of musical instruments. Will it be contended that such imports ought to be regarded as bona fide shipments, intended to become part of the common stock of a country?

Would Ruin Allies' Power.
"In the presence of facts such as those indicated above the United States government will, it is believed, agree with his majesty's government that no belligerent could in modern times submit to be bound by a rule that no goods could be seized unless they were accompanied by papers which established their destination to an enemy country, and that all detentions of ships and goods must uniformly be based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure. To press any such theory is tantamount to asking that all trade between neutral ports shall be free and would thus render nugatory the exercise of sea power and destroy the pressure which the command of the sea enables the allies to impose upon their enemy."

"It is of course inevitable that the exercise of belligerent rights at sea, however reasonably exercised, must inconvenience neutral trade, and great pressure is being put upon the United States government to urge the technical theory that there should be no interference at all with goods passing between neutral ports and thus to frustrate the measures which the allies have taken to intercept commerce on its way to or from the enemy."

Refers to Civil War.
The note refers to the action taken by the United States during the civil war to stop such trade and to the Supreme court's doctrine of continuous voyage given to cover all cases where there was an intention to thwart the blockade by "whatever means, direct or indirect."

"His majesty's government desires to assure the United States government," the note continues, "that every effort is being made to distinguish between bona fide neutral commerce and that which really is intended for the enemy. The task is one of exceptional difficulty and the statistics show that a great volume of imports intended for the enemy must have passed through adjacent neutral countries during the war."

"As an instance the imports of lard into Sweden during the year 1915 may be taken. In that year the total import of lard into Sweden from all sources was 9,215 tons, of which no less than 9,029 tons

came from the United States. In the three years before the war the average annual import of the same article was only 588 tons of which 528 came from the United States. It is difficult to believe that the requirements of Sweden in respect of lard, even when every allowance is made for the possible diversions of trade due to the war, could suddenly have increased more than tenfold in 1915. The inference, indeed, is irresistible that the greater part of these imports must have had another and enemy destination."

Blockade Defended.
The note argues at length to justify the effectiveness of the blockade and contends that the passage of commerce to a blockade area across a land frontier or across an inland sea never has been held to interfere with the effectiveness of a blockade.

"The objects with which the usual declaration and notification of blockade are issued," says the note, "have been fully achieved. Again, the effectiveness of the work of the allied fleet in enforcing the blockade is shown by the small number of vessels which escape the allied patrols. It is doubtful whether there ever has been a blockade where the ships which slipped through bore so small a proportion to those which were intercepted."

The best proof of the thoroughness of a blockade is to be found in its results. The great rise in price in Germany of many articles most necessary to the enemy in the prosecution of the present war must be well known to the United States government."

The putting of cotton on the contraband list, the note says, was forced by the accumulation of evidence that it was being used only for military purposes in Germany and that its use for other purposes was prohibited.

**PHYSICIAN DIDN'T FALL
FOR TEMPTING OFFER.**

Instead He Called Detectives, Who Arrested Paroled Convict as Confidence Man.

William De Shone, living at the Eureka hotel, was arrested yesterday after he is alleged to have attempted to obtain money from Dr. G. P. Thompson, 400 Blue Island avenue, through a confidence game.

De Shone, according to the police, was paroled from the Joliet penitentiary in December and was to have received his discharge papers today.

De Shone, the police said, attempted to obtain \$5 from Dr. Thompson on the representation that he would be medical examiner of a new camp of Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Thompson had read of the swindle and after apparently agreeing to the proposal of De Shone he went to another room and telephoned the detective bureau.

Physicians who, the police say, have given De Shone money on the same scheme are: Dr. Jesse Marsh, 1201 West Grand avenue; Dr. H. D. Sheldon, 2907 Milwaukee avenue; Dr. L. H. Daggett, 212 West Madison street; Dr. W. R. Hollander, 2551 North Clark street, \$2.

FIND INSANE FUGITIVE'S RIG.
Horse and Buggy in Which Alleged Slayed Fled from Kan-

lakee.

A horse and buggy, which is alleged by the police to have been used by an inmate of the Kanakake State Asylum for the Insane, who escaped from the institution Friday night, was identified yesterday as the property of Z. E. Zimowski, 1744 West Forty-eighth place. The police say he was "Gus Penman," who escaped with four other men Friday night. The police say he killed a lifelong friend at Champaign, Ill., to get possession of a racing automobile.

WILSON PLANTS TREE FOR LINCOLN: VOTES FOR SELF

Indorses Lincoln Highway and Lauds Emancipator—Works in Rain with Spade.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—President Wilson returned to Washington tonight after a day's trip to Princeton, N. J., where he voted in the presidential primaries, planted a tree in honor of Abraham Lincoln, and delivered a brief address eulogizing the martyred president. The president indorsed the idea of the Lincoln highway across the continent, saying it would tend to bring the people closer together. He spoke of Lincoln as an "universalized American," beloved by all who labored in the cause of humanity. Gov. Fielder planted a tree in honor of the president. In spite of a drizzling rain the president took off his hat and worked with a will spading dirt around the Lincoln tree.

After the name of each candidate for delegate to the St. Louis convention on the ballot handed the president in the polling booth were the words "Choice for president, Woodrow Wilson." The polls opened only a minute before his arrival, and therefore Mr. Wilson was the first to vote for himself.

NATIONAL DELEGATES.

State. Dist. Name. Party.
Mo. 13. "G. G. Nipper. Rep.
Mo. 18. "G. S. Stanhill. Rep.
*Uninstructed.

SPECIALS

In order to induce every flower lover in Chicago and vicinity to visit our mammoth exhibition of Seeds, Bulbs, etc., we offer the following special prices:

HARDY PERPETUAL ROSES. Two year old plants, especially selected for Chicago climate, sure to bloom this season, per 25c each. 25 bulbs for \$5.00.

GLADIOLI. Mixed from named varieties from our own Gladioli Farm of Tracy, Special, 100 bulbs, 50c; 25 bulbs for \$5.00.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI. The large purple flowering variety, 3 year old plants, special to reserve, per 40c each. 25 bulbs for \$5.00.

HARDY PINKS. Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, Lavender, Hardy Pinks, Shasta Daisy, per dozen, \$1.35; 25 bulbs for \$5.00.

TUBEROSES. Large size, genuine double Excelsior Pearl, 25 bulbs, worth \$1, at only 35c each. 25 bulbs for \$5.00.

FRUIT TREES. Apple, Cherry, Peach trees, guaranteed stock, free from all disease and insects, as low as \$5 for \$1.45 each.

Expert advisers that have made seed business their life study are at your service. Our facilities for handling customers are unequalled. NO WAITING.

BARNARD'S
Seed Store
231-236 W. Madison St.

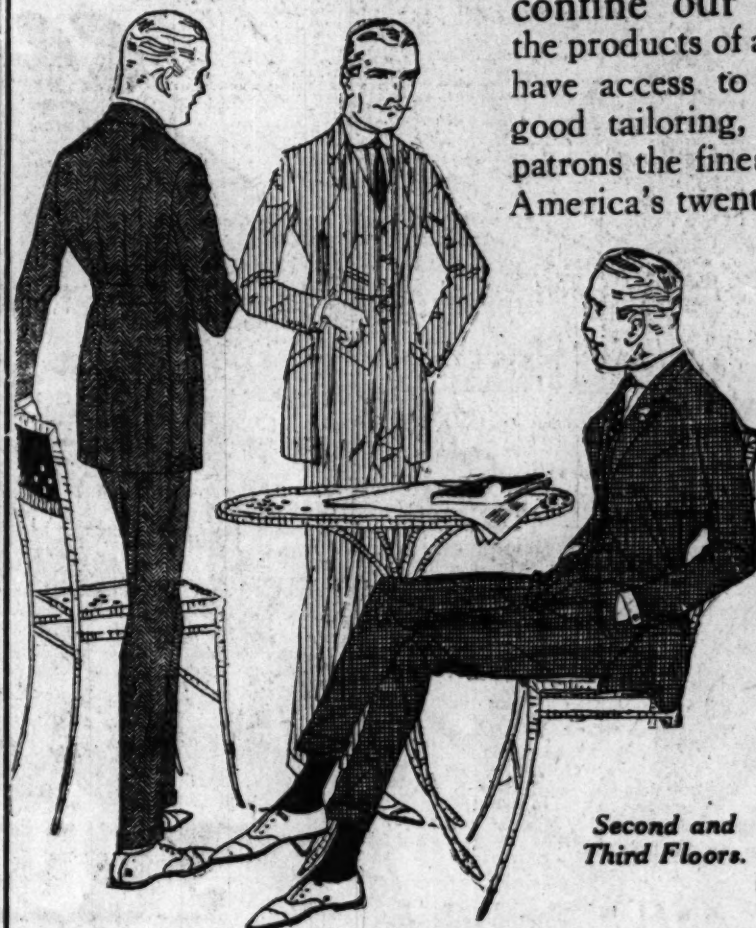
THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Choose Your Suit From Your Favorite Maker

There are no barriers to restrict the selection of your suit at this store. You have a clear field. We do not

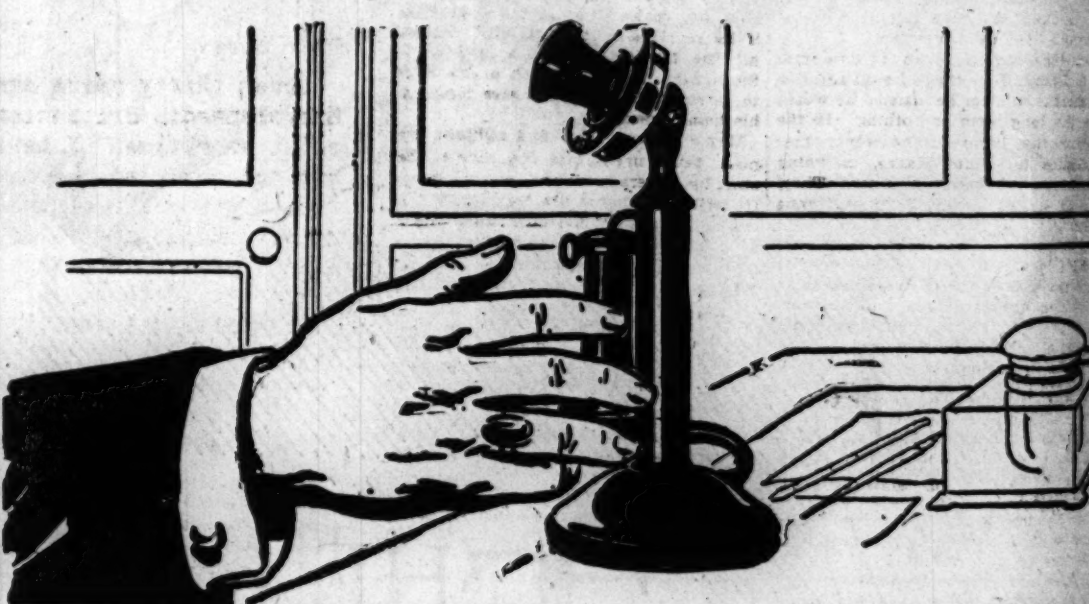
confine our assortments to the products of any one maker. We have access to all the sources of good tailoring, and bring to our patrons the finest style creations of America's twenty foremost makers.



Second and Third Floors.

Many extremely fine suits, full and quarter silk lined, styled with exclusive light and dark shades of all-wool fabrics, unlimited variety of plain and belted back models, great values at

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FROM INSIDE WALLS
SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT PAINT

20 N. Jefferson St.
Chicago

AMBITIOUS CHICAGO WOMEN never let a morning pass without a careful reading of THE TRIBUNE. They know they can't afford to.

SULLIVAN H. TWO NEW TO PARTY R

ignores Sabbath of
State and Backs
for Postmas

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR SUPERIOR

For the long term:
Judge Richard E. H.
fourth ward.
Judge Martin M. C.
eighth ward.
Judge William E. D.
seventh ward.
Judge William E. D.
twenty-first ward.
Judge Charles A.
twenty-fifth ward.
Judge John J. J.
thirtieth ward.
For the short term:
Joseph B. David, Thirteenth ward.

*Sitting Judges.

The Harrison-Sabbath force of two fresh jolts by the members yesterday. He placed on the judicial list Court Judge Joseph Sabath for New York and Mr. Sullivan for postmaster.

Mr. Sullivan openly espoused the cause, following the Harrison case, following the Harrison case, following the Harrison case, following the Harrison case, following the Harrison case.

New York leaders in the Tammany Hall family, probably will be asked by behind Williams and use at Washington to stop Sen.

Judicial Convention.
Sullivan's convention was Democratic judges and Mr. Judge John J. Sullivan for on the Superior court be brother of William Sullivan secretary to Gov. Dunne.

via the other boys always Sullivan's life long support. In giving Judge Sullivan the Sullivan forces made the short term after he has have the long term or sometime they ignored some candidates for state place Congressman Sabath's brother, slated Judge De man.

"The Sabath people said is 'jobbed' with the harbor a time threatened to run for an independent slate. The while bitter over the turning brother, said he could not the state 'this time'."

Cermak's Man Turns.
The Sullivan men also turned down Municipal Court N. Flaherty, who had the Cermak-Corvenka forces, to on the slate.

State Senator Albert Gora a hard fight on in his district yards territory for renomination the forces organized by form McDermott, went to the Sullivan and insisted on his Sullivan boys always Sullivan's men in this district there was a fight on between Dunne, but the slating of J. is said to carry with it the younger Sullivan of the C day this fall.

Among our boys those who are "The Most Sa goes at length into the bonds funds into them of the buying en

In addition to this growth of various of different classes any one who is in large or small fund You will incur no

Interesting
THE desi most out versal. Many the most out lack of knowle We are trying ries of education

Among our boys those who are "The Most Sa goes at length into the bonds funds into them of the buying en

In addition to this growth of various of different classes any one who is in large or small fund You will incur no

We shall be pleas C-32 regardless of intention to invest

Sale Bo \$100

N. W. Corner La

New York Philadelphia Baltimore

Millinery—Wonderful Showing of Hats—10.00

George Bernards

602-604 South Michigan Boulevard

Great Sale of Silk Dresses

COMPARATIVE PRICES BELOW CANNOT CONVEY AN ADEQUATE IDEA OF THEIR BEAUTY, STYLE AND WORTH

You Simply Must See Them!!

Evening Gowns

That were no lower than \$50 and as high as \$75, including silk tulle in a myriad of shades, silk nets over tulle, pompadour silks.

35.00

Dancing Frocks

That were no less than \$35.00 and as high as \$50.00, including plain and shot tulle, silk nets, Georgette crepes.

23.50

Party Dresses

That were no lower than \$25.00 and as high as \$40.00, in tulle, chiffons, Georgettes. There are 25 in all, and at this price should be sold in a day.

15.00

After'n Frocks

That were no lower than \$35.00 and as high as \$55.00, in plain and novelty tulle, combination silks and Georgettes, crepe de chine.

22.50

Suits Radically Reduced

100 handsome suits that sold as high as \$47.50 in Poiret twills, gabardines, poplins, velour checks.

25.00



Agnes Model Dance Frocks, specially reduced to 23.50.

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THE Truck manufacturer who can point to performance seldom talks about his specifications. These are useful only in lieu of performance. Mechanical theories vanish like mist in the sunlight of operating experience, as revealed by the comparative figures of a standardized cost record.

THE WHITE TRUCK
excels, in annual sales, every other make in this country—simply on its record of performance.

THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland

CHICAGO

2835-2845 Wabash Avenue



The Cleveland-Akron Bag Company now own a total of 19 White Trucks

SULLIVAN HANDS TWO NEW JOLTS TO PARTY RIVALS

ignores Sabbath on Judges' State and Backs Williams for Postmaster.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR SUPERIOR JUDGES

For the long term: Judge Richard E. Burke, Third ward.
Judge Martin M. Gridley, Evanston.
Judge William E. Dever, Twenty-fifth ward.
Judge William F. Cooper, Twenty-first ward.
Judge Charles A. McDonald, Twenty-fifth ward.
Judge John J. Sullivan, Thirtieth ward.
For the short term: Joseph B. David, Third ward.
Spitting judges.

The Harrison-Sabbath forces were handed two fresh jolts by the Sullivan "harassment" yesterday. Besides refusing to place on the judicial slate to Municipal Court Judge Joseph Sabath, brother of the congressman, Mr. Sullivan boarded a train for New York and Washington, accompanied by Dixon C. Williams, whose confirmation for postmaster of Chicago is hanging fire in the senate.

Mr. Sullivan openly opposed Mr. Williams' case, following the statement of Mr. Harrison that Williams was an unknown and that his appointment was not justified by any of the rules of the game. It was understood last night that Mr. Sullivan has decided to throw his influence behind Williams and make an open fight on Senator James Hamilton Lewis, the latter opposes Williams' confirmation.

New York leaders in the reorganized Tammany Hall family, it was stated, probably will be asked by Sullivan to get behind Williams and use their influence at Washington to stop Senator Lewis.

Judicial Convention Slaps.
Sullivan's convention named the sitting Democratic judges and Municipal Court Judge John J. Sullivan for the long term on the Superior court bench. He is a brother of William Sullivan, private secretary to Gov. Dunne. Joseph B. David, the other new man picked, is one of Sullivan's life long supporters.

In giving Judge Sullivan the long term as Sullivan forces made David agree to the short term after he insisted he would have the long term or nothing. In the meantime they ignored some twenty other candidates for state places, including Congressman Sabath's brother, "They, however, stated Judge Dever, a Dunne man.

"The sabath people said later they were 'joked' with the harmony talk and for a time threatened to run Judge Sabath on an independent slate. The congressman, with his finger on the turning down of his brother, said he would not try to smash the slate 'this time'."

Graham's Man Turned Down.
The Sullivan men also were forced to turn down Municipal Court Judge Harry E. Fisher, who had the backing of the O'Connell-Sullivan forces, to put Sullivan on the slate.

State Senator Albert Gorman, who has a hard fight on in his district in the stock market territory for renomination against the forces organized by former Ald. Frank McChesney, went to the front for Judge Sullivan and insisted on his being slated. The Sullivan boys always have fought Gorman's men in this district whenever there was a fight on between Sullivan and Gorman. The slating of Judge Sullivan was said to carry with it the support of the younger Sullivan of the Gorman candidacy this fall.

Interesting Booklet on Investments

THE desire of people to make the most out of their invested funds is universal. Many people, however, do not get the most out of their funds because of a lack of knowledge regarding safe investments. We are trying to meet this situation through a series of educational booklets on investment bonds.

Among our booklets we especially recommend for those who are not familiar with bonds one entitled "The Most Satisfactory Bonds." This booklet goes at length into the investigations we conduct into the bonds we sell before we put our own funds into them and gives in effect an inside view of the buying end of a large bond house.

In addition to this it gives numerous charts showing the growth of various companies and comparing the prices of different classes of bonds over a period of years. To any one who is interested in a safe investment of either large or small funds this booklet will be of interest. You will incur no obligation by asking for this booklet.

We shall be pleased to send it upon request with circular C-32 regardless of the size of your funds or your present intention to invest. Telephone Wabash 3980.

Safe Bonds Paying 4% to 6%
\$100 \$500 \$1,000

N. W. Halsey & Co.
Corner LaSalle and Adams Streets
CHICAGO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, London, Geneva.

SUFFRAGE HAT

This Is the Style Which Will Be Worn by 25,000 Women Paraders.



Miss Esma Covert.

When the Republican convention opens on June 1, the delegates will be invited to observe how much Illinois women prize the vote and how much their sisters in neighboring states want it. More than 25,000 women, it is expected, will take part in a great parade.

The official costume will consist of white skirt and waist, black shoes and stockings, and a black straw sailor hat.

"BOOZE" ISSUE FRETS THE G. O. P.

Four Heralded Candidates for Governor Stand on Dry Platform.

Republican factionists, awaiting the return of Mayor Thompson tonight or tomorrow before going ahead with judicial slate making, yesterday turned their attention to the governorship and the wet and dry situation.

In checking over avowed and prospective candidates it was found that the liquor issue will play an important part in the September primaries in the selection of the candidate for governor.

Two candidates for a certainty will run as dry men. They are State Treasurer Andrew Russell of Jacksonville and Mayor W. W. Bennett of Rockford. Sheriff John A. Wheeler of Sangamon county, who is practically in the race now, will make "booze" his chief issue, if he remains in the field. He recently hit the sawdust trail at a revival in Springfield, and went back to his office to terrorize the wet and vice forces in his home town.

Mayor Bennett also is a militant dry man, being urged in the race at the start by leaders in the anti-saloon league. It will make his big issue on the stump. State Treasurer Russell, while not a militant, is a dry man, and will make the campaign with the understanding that his principles do not harmonize with the saloon.

Former State Senator Hugh Magill, now superintendent of schools in Springfield, also wants to make the race for governor. He would be the fourth open anti-booze candidate.

The Brundage-Thompson spokesmen expressed the opinion that former Gov. Deussen will get behind some dry candidate when the final showdown comes. The anti-liquor leaders also are trying to figure a way to combine on one man. Deussen and his men would like to see Logan Hay in the race. If he should be "drafted" Magill would not run and possibly Wheeler would withdraw.

Col. Lowden is considered by his friends as a "neutral" on the liquor question, although he has stated that he would enforce any dry legislation that might be passed. Deussen's men, however, insist Lowden will have the support of the wet Republicans.

DECIDES WOMEN CAN'T VOTE FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE

Election Board Attorney Holds Supreme Court Ruling Applies to Chicago.

Women will not be allowed to vote for the Municipal court judges who will be elected this fall if the board of election elected this fall, under a ruling yesterday by Colin C. H. Fyffe, the attorney for the board of election commissioners, after he had read the decision of the Illinois Supreme court holding that women voted illegally for city judge of Macomb, Ill. Count Judge Thomas F. Scully said he concurred in the opinion.

In the case before the Supreme court Justice Westfall, Republican, received 839 votes, 400 of which were men and 430 women; Dean Franklin, Progressive, received 877 votes, 430 of which were men and 447 women. The court held that since Franklin received more men's votes than his opponent he was elected.

Three Justices Dissent.

This opinion was signed by Justices Farmer, Craig, Cooke, and Duncan. Justices Cartwright, Dunn, and Carter dissented from the opinion of their colleagues.

When he received the opinion from Springfield Dennis J. Egan, chief clerk of the board, summoned Mr. Fyffe. The latter read the opinion and said: "There cannot any doubt that this opinion holds that the office of Municipal court judge is a constitutional office and that therefore women may not vote for judges of the Municipal court."

Reluctant on Heap's Case.

As to the standing of Municipal Judge Arnold Heap, who was elected by the votes of women, Mr. Egan was reluctant. "The next move would naturally come from former Ald. James Donahoe," said the chief clerk.

"It appears that the defeated candidate, Ald. Donahoe, must start quo warranto proceedings against Judge Heap if the latter is to be ousted."

The standing of Mr. Donahoe and Judge Heap at the 1914 November election was:

Men. Women. Total.
Heap 115,579 45,477 161,056
Donahoe 119,443 46,089 165,532

"There can be no doubt that under the Supreme court decision women cannot vote for Municipal court judges, and the board of election commissioners is governed by that opinion," said Mr. Egan.

View of Mrs. McCulloch.
Catherine Waugh McCulloch, who fought for years in the legislature to get the suffrage act, said:

"The Supreme court before has reversed itself and maybe it might see its error this time. We began in 1890 to fight for our right to vote and we are going to keep it up. We were interested finally in getting the big things we wanted. The act says that women may vote for all city officials except police magistrates."

A liberal interpretation of the act would permit women to vote for city judges and Municipal court judges here in Chicago. The Chicago judges were provided for in a special amendment to the constitution, it is true. Perhaps under a strict interpretation of the statute we may not now have the right to vote for city judges."

With the formation of the republic, Senator Shafroth declared, new principles of government were put forth, one of which was that all men were created equal in rights, and that man was entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights.

"While men of our republic acknowledge these principles of government," he said, "as applicable to all men, many refuse to recognize them as applicable to women."

"They cling to their power like the monarchs and the aristocracy cling to theirs. They invoke the divine right of sex as the monarchs asserted the divine right of kings."

"It is contended that because women cannot bear arms, therefore she is not entitled to participate in the affairs of her country. I do not believe that the right to vote should be dependent upon the right to kill."

PICK Foe OF LA FOLLETTE.
Wisconsin Republicans to Name Either Jeffris of Whitehead for Senator Today.

Madison, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—M. G. Jeffris and John M. Whitehead, both of Janesville, tonight appear to be the leading candidates for the endorsement of the conservative Republican state convention for United States senator here tomorrow afternoon. The candidate who receives the endorsement of the convention tomorrow will be pitted against Senator R. M. La Follette, Progressive, for the Republican nomination for senator at the primary election next September.

SHAFROTH RAPS MAN'S TYRANNY
"Divine Right of Sex" at the Polls Assailed by Senator in Suffrage Speech.

WOMEN LISTEN TO HIM.
Washington, D. C., April 25.—Woman suffragists flocked to the senate galleries today to hear Senator Shafroth, Democrat of Colorado, urge adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

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WATCH FOR OPENING OF OUR BUNGALOW SUBDIVISION
Harlem and Pratt Avenues Inside City Limits 1/2 Acre—\$765

Harlem Business Lots \$310 \$9 Down Secures Any Lot

For particulars apply to E. B. KENDALL & CO. 82 W. Washington St. Phone Central 4343

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EXPECT LEWIS TO FIGHT WILLIAMS' CONFIRMATION.

Friends of Chicago Postoffice Appointee Are Telling President He Is Right Man for the Place.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—[Special.] Senator Lewis said today he was still waiting word from Carter Harrison and Gov. Dunne with respect to his attitude towards Dixon C. Williams, nominated by President Wilson for postmaster at Chicago.

"Of course," said the senator, "I expect to hear before I go to the White House on Thursday. At that time I shall tell the president whether or not I can permit the confirmation of Mr. Williams. Until then I shall not discuss the appointment, as that would be discourteous to the president."

Notwithstanding the senator's refusal to discuss the situation, the opinion prevailed among Democratic members of congress from Illinois that he will ask the senate to reject Williams.

Ex-Mayor Harrison, while not endorsing the Williams appointment, has said he will take no part in a fight against the new postmaster's appointment.

Woman Overcomes by Gas.
Mrs. Katie Novak, 1916 West Seventeenth street, was found overcome by smoke in a room adjoining the kitchen off her home late yesterday.

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BOARD HEADS OFF EFFORT TO CRUSH PHONE INQUIRY

Public Ownership League At-
torney Calls Officials of
Companies.

The Public Ownership league yesterday was victorious in the first skirmish with the Automatic Telephone company, which is seeking to have the public utilities commission ratify the sale of its property to the Chicago Telephone company.

Attorney Ralph M. Shaw, representing the bondholders of the automatic company, asked the commission to dismiss the protests of the league and various independent telephone companies on the ground they had not set up any legitimate objection to the sale.

The commission decided to go ahead with the hearing and permitted Payette S. Munro to issue subpoenas for the officials of the companies involved.

Those Called to Hearing.

At the instance of Mr. Munro subpoenas were issued for the following: B. E. Sennay, president of the Chicago Telephone company;

W. L. Mimes, secretary of the company;

August Hilsbard, member of the board of directors;

Spencer Orin, member of the board of directors of the Chicago Utilities company;

Robert T. Lincoln, chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman company;

Marvin Huggins, chairman of the board of directors of the Northwestern railroad;

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank;

C. W. Hotchkiss, chairman of the C. W. Tracy, and J. C. Payette of the Chicago Tunnel company, owner of the automatic plant.

Bill Heads Under Fire.

Mr. Munro in the telephone and telegraph company brought in so he could develop that company's connection with the sale.

The protest of the independent telephone companies is based on the fact that they now have a Chicago connection through the automatic lines. They are afraid they will be cut off if the sale goes through.

"The option for the sale expires on July 1," said Mr. Shaw, "and if the commission does not ratify it there is nothing we can do but junk the plant."

CRIPPLED CHILDREN SEE

CIRCUS RIGHT AT HOME.

Clowns, Acrobats, and Musicians

Bring Screams of Delight at

Home for Deformed Youngsters.

All house rules at the Home for Destitute Crippled Children were called off yesterday morning. The circus was coming.

When the clowns, acrobats, musicians took their places in the court they were greeted with shouts of joy and laughter from the kiddies perched everywhere.

Of the eighty-seven children only twenty of them had ever seen a circus before.

Of course, it was the clowns that held chief attention. The antics of the clown-faced harlequins were received with screams of delight.

"Good-by, cowboy! Good-by, funny clown!" the little boys shouted as the circus led or carried them indoors.

Carlos Corron, the larrikin thrower, was just about to leave the court when a crippled girl seized his hand and asked him for his address. She wanted to write to him.

HIGH HONORS TO STUDENTS.

Two Chicago Prep School Pupils

Write Remarkable Papers in

Scholarship Race.

Two University High school seniors,

Edward Grossman and Donald Peattie, won University of Chicago scholarship prizes in competition with high school students from all parts of the country.

It was announced yesterday. Grossman took the prize in German and Peattie won in English.

According to Raymond A. Anderson, university fellow in English, who graded Peattie's paper, the University High students' work in the examination is remarkable.

"I have read many high school papers, but that is the best I have ever seen," Anderson said.

"There is an originality of viewpoint and critical ability far in advance of the ordinary high school student and above the average college graduate."

The paper shows the effect of an environment thoroughly literary."

Peattie is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns Peattie of the Tribune staff.

\$10,000,000 Capital and

Surplus protects your Savings

Deposits in the

First Trust and

Savings Bank

EMILE K. BOISOT, President

The stock of this bank is

owned by the stockholders

of the First National Bank

of Chicago.

Accounts may be opened

any business day, upon

which interest is allowed at

the rate of three per cent.

GROUND FLOOR of the

First National Bank Bldg.,

Northwest Corner Dear-

born and Monroe Streets.

PROMOTED

Officer Binks, 7 Years Old, Has
Been Given a Sergeant's Hat
at Hyde Park Police Station.

ANOTHER shakeup struck the Hyde Park police precinct yesterday. Officer Binks (he's 7 years old) was elevated to a sergeant's rank.

All because of the belligerent affairs of the families of Mark Henderson, a barber at 5475 Lake Park avenue, and Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson, his next door neighbor.

Henderson was up before Judge Dolan in the afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. His son and namesake, 5 years old, had indulged in an argument which resulted in a bit of bloodshed, and Henderson père had called on Mrs. Nelson to continue it.

The unpleasantness having been on Officer Binks' beat, he was in court to testify, and did it from the top of a table in uncompromising fashion.

"They're good kids, judges," he said. "I'll see that they behave themselves."

"All right," said Judge Dolan. "I'll dismiss the charges and you look after things."

Whereupon Capt. Lavin, observing a brand new helmet which Officer Binks received from his father on Sunday, remarked that it bore the legend "sergeant," and promoted the wearer to it.

HIS DOLLAR PER MINUTE

RECONCILIATION MOVE VAIN

Ex-Wife Refuses to Remarry No-

madic Bellhop Who Quit Job

After Long Distance Wooling.

In his world-wide peregrinations, "Cur-

ley" Knox, the tourist bell hop, has huddled ice water to the fevered track of Kentucky mint juleps, Mexican pulque, Spanish omelette, and the late lamented Russian vodka. Incidentally, he found time to be married and divorced.

When old ties began to constrict "Curley's" heart again, he was hopping at the Hotel Muehlbach in Kansas City. He began to invest in long distance calls to his pretty grass widow, telephone operator at the Hamilton club, Chicago.

Never had "Curley's" voice sounded so dear as when it reached "Mrs. Curley" in three minute installments at \$2.75 per. The result is—

Well, "Curley," whose right name is Carl, has quit his job in Kansas City and will reach Chicago tomorrow to remarry Mrs. Knox.

But it's a fool's errand, according to Mrs. Knox, because she says there'll be no wedding.

BOOM! BOOM! RUG BEATERS GAY ON SECOND DAY

Cleanup Week to Be Marked by
Huge Ward Bonfires
of Dirt.

For two days and two nights the broom and the scrubbing brush, the vacuum cleaner and the old faithful rug beater of the cat o' nine tails variety have been doing effective service in the cause of cleanliness in Chicago.

Perhaps you have observed their activities. If you are accustomed to be about during the hours of darkness and to make up for lost sleep in the morning when most of the world is going to work, it is impossible that you have not heard the cat o' nine tails rug beater doing service in the hands of some husky citizen. As a disturber of slumber the old faithful is in a class by itself.

Chasing Dirt to Ashcan.

There are also those who clean without disturbing the surrounding country.

From the utmost corner of the attic to the inner recess of the cellar the faithful housewife is pursuing the Demon Dirt and chasing him and his cohorts into the outer air, where they are taken into captivity and rushed ignominiously to the ash can.

Old bottles, rags, papers, last decade's shoes, and those old but awful slippers that Friend Husband is keeping for some state occasion are swept before the attack.

Wards Plan Bonfires.

Several city wards are planning formal bonfires to destroy the last vestiges of filth. Inhabitants of the wards have been notified to appear with all prisoners, and no mercy will be shown the evil ones.

In the public schools the pupils have taken up the campaign and are canvassing neighborhoods to remind the citizens that the war will last two weeks.

So if you note that veteran dormat do not bolt with wrath. No doubt some ambitious youngster thought its appearance unseemly in view of the campaign for better things.

Policemen have been enlisted in the campaign to distribute notices to residents in all parts of the city. Instructions have been issued to the officers to cooperate with the dirt chasers.

GET AFTER THE COBWEBS

Cleanup Campaign Bulletin
Points Out There Are Dusty
Corners Even in Civilized
Bedrooms.

Bedrooms look civilized, at a glance, but how about the unexplored places, under bureaus, washstands, and, alas! sometimes beds? says cleanup and paint up campaign bulletin No. 3. "And O, those closets! Think if the germs in your midst! Get after them with broom, scrubbing brush and pail, with soap, hot water, and plenty of elbow grease. Clean the carpets, scrub the floors, paint the woodwork. For heaven's sake, let's have clean bedrooms."

FOOTE HEADS TORRENS MEN.

Made President of Land Title Registration League at Annual Meeting.

Peter Foote was elected president of the Torrens Land Title Registration league at the annual meeting of the organization held last night in the City Hall Square building. Robert E. L. Brooks, outgoing president, was chosen vice president; John P. Carney secretary, and J. F. Hecht treasurer. Resolutions were passed commending city and county officials for action in connection with the registration of land titles.

ETTELSON SAYS HEALEY, NOT MAJOR, IS CENSOR.

Corporation Counsel Rules Funkhouser Is Not Final Judge of Propriety of Moving Pictures.

Chief of Police Healey yesterday told Corporation Counsel Ettelson he had never so much as seen a moving picture permit. According to Mr. Ettelson's ruling, the chief is the final judge in censorship matters and the only official authorized to issue permits.

"How this ordinance could have been in existence for three years under Harrison and one year under Thompson with the second deputy exercising the power of the chief is more than I can see," said Mr. Ettelson. "I told the chief the law is being violated every time a permit is issued by Maj. Funkhouser, and he suggested that a conference be held between the mayor, the chief, and myself at which the whole situation will be gone over thoroughly."

Chief of Police Healey yesterday took the responsibility for the reduction in Second Deputy Funkhouser's expenditures for vice investigations from \$36,000 allowed by the council to \$1,800 a month, or \$21,000 annually.

"I made the reduction," said the chief. "and I don't think the second deputy is crippled, either. My department has to effect economies like all the rest."

Union of Children's Homes.

The Whitehall Orphan's Home society and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society of Chicago will be merged, according to plans that became known today.



THERE may be fabrics as durable as Tweed, but not so correct.

It's the choice alike of the economical and the fashionable man.

A very special \$30

Suits or Overcoats,
\$25, \$30, \$35 and Upwards.

NICOLL The Tailor
WM JERREMS' SONS
Clark and Adams Streets

For President A Business Man—the Nation's Need

IF the business men of this country followed the same system in choosing executives for their various enterprises that the voters have generally followed in selecting an executive for the government, American commerce would be the laughing-stock of the world.

As individuals we have exhibited good business sense in conducting private and corporate undertakings, but mighty poor business sense in running our own government.

It costs a billion dollars a year to run the United States. Experts agree that three hundred millions—nearly one-third—is wasted in inefficiency, red tape, loose organization and political catering. The latest report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the per capita cost of Government in 1915 was seventy-two per cent greater than in 1886.

Where will it stop? When shall we start getting the worth of our money? What private concern would rest under such a record of extravagance, waste and mismanagement?

There's no lack of patriotism in the one who dares to make such a statement. On the contrary, it is evidence of patriotism when a man is not afraid to declare that the American flag—representing peace, preparedness, equality, progress, business and all other things that the national banner should stand for—is a better trade-mark than the pork barrel.

Some partisans are inclined to run the government on theories, others on the spoils system. One class is as dangerous as the other—for the weakness of not knowing is as great a menace in this kind of government as the deliberate sin of mismanagement.

IN a business-like government there would be neither ignorance as to methods nor public graft. A business President would know. With a business man as manager of the country's affairs there would be a vastly decreased percentage of criticism because of badly adjusted tariffs, poorly regulated railroads, unequipped fighting forces, money-losing postal service and extravagant expenditures to please constituencies "back home."

These things are of vital importance to you, Mr. Voter. It is your money that is wasted, either wilfully or through carelessness. It is your family whose interests are well or poorly served. It is your government, and you are partly responsible.

Decide now to do your share toward placing in the White House a man who has rubbed up against the problems of big business; who has mastered them; who has proved his executive ability by applying to industrial undertakings the same principles that should be applied in the conduct of a nation's business.

This movement is inspired by a desire on the part of a large number of men in all sections of the country to see the government given into the hands of those who will think first about making dividends for the stockholders and last about building an organization to insure re-election.

As a government stockholder you are interested in the dividends. And these dividends should be the economic, efficient management of all our institutions; the return of adequate service on all public investments; a dollar's worth of results for every dollar of tax collected.

We believe the time has come to elect a business man President and have a business-like administration. Tell us we can count on you.

If you favor a Business Man for President, sign this coupon and send it in; it entails no obligation.

I favor a Business Man for President of the United States.

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Business Men's Presidential League
Suite 1615 165 Broadway, New York City

Adventures in Refinement—

If the adventurer be a gentleman he is an adorable hero—if not, he remains to the end of the chapter simply an impossible boor.

There is that difference between a daring gown and a travesty.

Our designers have an intuitive appreciation of the qualities which make for originality without losing that subtle charm attendant upon refinement.

That they express a patron's individuality is because our designers never relax in the intimate study of the individual.

Private viewings of original models from Parisian sources and by our own designers by appointment.

Dressmaking Section
Ninth Floor

Carson Pirie
Scott and Company



When a Body needs a Tonic

THE careless rapture of the first few days of Spring sunshine, the glorious sense of new life—and then—spring fever! Kept keyed to the highest pitch by a winter of exacting work and "too much indoors," the system suddenly lets go. Not seriously ill at such times—simply out of balance. What is needed is a tonic—yes, more! A food-tonic, to replace the accumulated fatigue with a fresh store of vigor in the shape of actual cell nourishment.

It is because Sanatogen presents albumen (the builder) and organic phosphorus (the vitalizer) in easiest assimilable form that it has proven an ideal cell-food and tonic, to restore the balance to body and nerves during the critical change of the seasons.

Having tested it in actual practice thousands upon thousands of physicians daily recommend Sanatogen. In fact, more than 21,000 have endorsed it in writing, as have also scores of prominent laymen, such as Colonel Watterston, former Secretary of the Navy, and Rear-Admiral Sigbee, who know for themselves the help Sanatogen gives.

So "when a body needs a tonic" you may be sure that Sanatogen will help in a manner that will best the highest praise.

Sir Gilbert Parker writes: "Sanatogen is a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to overworked body and mind."

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1915.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from \$1.00 up.

Send for "The Art of Living"—a charming little book by Richard La Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 214 Irving Place, New York.

Sanatogen

ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

ANTONINI & CO.

ABSOLUTELY OLIVE OIL

Pure

Acknowledged by Connoisseurs

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Finest for Salads, Mayonnaise

Dressing and French Dressing

Packed in Bottles and Cases

Antonini Olive Oil is Highly Recommended by Medical and Culinary Authorities

At all grocers and druggists

James P. Smith & Company,

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HEALTH RESORTS

Our unique methods include mild diet, special diet, hydrotherapy, special treatments and corrective exercises. Send for free book.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH RESORT

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Medical and non-medical physicians in attendance. 146 West St. Grand Blvd. & 42nd St., Chicago

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Where love, kindness and harmony reign. Direct. Females only. Phone Wisconsin 1-1000. Address Mrs. E. B. Howe, Washington, D. C.

WISE CHICAGO WOMEN

read THE TRIBUNE

every morning not only for its news but for its advertisements—many of which are found only in The Tribune

IVORY SOAP 99.44% PURE

IT FLOATS

THE first requisite of a soap for the toilet is mildness.

Mildness depends upon the quality of the materials used in the making, the absence of free alkali and the absence of bleaches, fillers and other foreign matter.

Ivory Soap is made of the best materials that can be bought. It contains no free alkali. Nothing is put into it to make it white, to increase its weight or to soften water.

That is why Ivory Soap is so mild that it can be used with comfort and safety on the tender skin of a child.

STRIKE OF MINERS ARBITER

Committees of An-
erators and Wo
Talk In Disag

New York, April 25.—The strike of anthracite coal miners which has been in almost two months on the miners for increased hour day, recognition of other adjustments, announcement of today's conference had been unable to reach a decision. The committee, it was reported, to a joint conference to be held here. The consensus of opinion among the miners was to reach an agreement with the operators.

Retract Wage Inc.—A statement issued by the operators' committee declared proposition submitted to the miners a 5 per cent increase in an eight hour workday withdrawn when the operators finally without agreement.

The statement added: "The cause of the dispute was the demand of the miners and the compulsory operators of all dues and United Mine Workers against their members."

MOB PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25.—The Pennsylvania national called out to preserve order in the city of 16,000 employees of the Electric and Manufacturing did not prevent an attack on the plant of the Westinghouse company in Wilkes-Barre.

Strikers smashed their way heavily chained from the plant in an effort to enter the plant in an effort to join the strike before the guards could No arrests were made.

Report Shows Big

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The U. S. Census Bureau today published a report showing that the number of men employed in the anthracite coal mines in 1915 was 100,000, an increase of 10 per cent over 1914.

Arrest I. W. W.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 25.—Today at the colliery vania Coal company at Bostons troops arrested 100 of the industrial workers.

The riot was caused by the I. W. W. in this section United Mine Workers to prevent their displacement in the anthracite wage negotiations in New York.

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STRIKE OF COAL MINERS LIKELY; ARBITERS FAIL

Committees of Anthracite Operators and Workers End Talk in Disagreement.

New York, April 25.—The subcommittee of anthracite coal miners and operators which has been in almost continuous session for two months on the demands of the miners for increased wages, an eight hour day, recognition of their union, and other adjustments, announced at the conclusion of today's conference that they had been unable to reach an agreement.

The committee, it was announced, would meet again at a joint conference of the full committee to be held here on Thursday.

The consensus of opinion among the members of the tripartite board representing the miners was that the failure to reach an agreement would result in a strike.

Extract Wage Increase Offer.
A statement issued tonight by the operators' committee declared that the proposition submitted to the miners offering them a 5 per cent increase in wages and an eight hour working day was withdrawn when the subcommittee adjourned finally without reaching an agreement.

The statement added:
"The cause of the disagreement today was the demand of the miners for a closed shop and the compulsory collection by the operators of all dues and assessments of the United Mine Workers see fit to levy upon their members."

MOB PITTSBURGH PLANT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25.—Reports that the Pennsylvania national guard might be sent out to preserve order owing to the strike of 18,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company did not prevent an attack being made on the plant of the Westinghouse Airbrake company in Wilmerding late today.

Strikers smashed their way through the heavily chained iron gates at two places, rushed past private guards, and entered the plant in an effort to persuade workers to join the strike. The men left before the guards could be reinforced. No arrests were made.

Report Shows Bigger Wages.
Washington, D. C., April 25.—Manufacturing industries in the United States are shown by figures published today by the department of labor to be spending generally from 20 to 30 per cent more for wages than they were a year ago. Much of the increase is accounted for by the additional number of men employed, but a considerable amount is credited to higher wages.

Arrest I. W. W. Disturbers.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 25.—Following a riot today at the colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Boston settlement, state troopers arrested thirty-six members of the industrial Workers of the World.

The riot was caused by the attempt of the I. W. W. in this section to induce the United Mine Workers to strike as an expression of their displeasure at the delay in the anthracite wage conference proceedings in New York.

CHICAGOANS ASK BANK RECEIVER

E. A. and C. B. Shedd Charge Mismanagement of Guardian Trust Company.

COURT AIDS TWO MEN.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—A petition asking the appointment of a receiver for the Guardian Trust company of this city, capitalized at \$2,500,000, was filed in the federal court here late today by attorneys representing Edward A. Shedd and Charles B. Shedd, minority stockholders of Chicago.

A temporary order was granted by Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh restraining the officers of the trust company from making any disposition of the funds in the company's treasury, said to be \$1,500,000.

Call Affairs Mismanaged.
The petition is directed against John A. Prescott, liquidating agent, who, it is alleged, has so mismanaged the affairs of the institution that, according to the petitioners, no dividends have been paid since he took control in 1905 after the company had been released from an earlier receivership proceeding.

Prescott is named as the agent of John W. Gates of New York and Max Pam John Lambert, William Edenhorn and Isaac Ellwood of Chicago, who, it is charged, placed him in control so he might block litigation of the trust company against the Kansas City Southern railway company.

Gates, Pam, Lambert, Edenhorn, and Ellwood are said at the time they did this to have been directors of the railway company and minority stockholders of the trust company.

Judgment Against Car Company.
The litigation against the railway company ended early this month when the United States Supreme court granted the trust company a judgment against the railway of approximately \$1,000,000 and referred back to the lower court additional claims of \$300,000.

This judgment, it is noted, was won "over the active resistance and opposition" of Prescott and his associates, and the petition asks that they be prevented from prejudicing the trust company's claim for the remainder.

KANTOR FREED OF CHARGE.
City Attorney's Investigator Exonerated of Seeking \$1,000 Fee to Influence Aldermen.

By a vote of 7 to 3 the council committee on schools, fire, police and civil service yesterday exonerated John M. Kantor, chief investigator in the city attorney's office. Kantor was charged with having sought a fee of \$1,000 to "influence" aldermen in a school site purchase.

It was also alleged he was the same John M. Kantor who was convicted of operating a confidence game in 1904.

MDOWELL TO STAY HERE.
Methodist Bishop, Nails Pre-Conference Rumors of Transfer to Some Other Point.

Rumors that Bishop William Fraser McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal church is to be transferred from Chicago have "no relation to fact and should be so considered now and henceforth," according to the bishop himself. Bishop McDowell spoke last night at the dinner of the Chicago Methodist Social union in the Auditorium hotel.

The machinery out of which will come arbitration or a strike as a result of the demands of the train service brotherhood will be put in motion in Chicago tomorrow. Three representatives named by the eastern, southeastern, and western railroads will meet with a committee appointed by the employees to arrange the time and place for the meeting of the two conference committees of the two sides that will handle the real problems and make the negotiations if any middle ground can be reached.

J. W. Higgins, J. G. Walber, and Charles F. Neill of Chicago, New York, and Washington are the railroad representatives. Railroad men say it is unlikely the conference committees would do much real work before the end of May.

SUGGEST INQUIRY BY CONGRESS ON RAIL DISPUTES

National Chamber of Commerce

to Have Referendum on Investigation Plan.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—[Special.]—On the urgent recommendation of the special committee of which Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago is chairman, the chamber of commerce of the United States today ordered a referendum on the railway dispute.

The referendum to be held throughout the chamber's membership, which is nationwide, proposes that congress instruct the interstate commerce commission to investigate at once some of the phases of the difficulty which threatens to tie up the country's railways and cause grave danger to the nation's industries. It would amount to an inquiry into the whole matter of wages and would also fix something like a standard scale which would avert strikes hereafter.

Urges a Thorough Inquiry.
The resolution would direct the commission to go thoroughly into the question of minimum, maximum, and average wage paid, with hours of service to each class of railroad employee, and so far as they are comparable, the minimum, maximum, and average with hours of service paid in other industries where similar skill and risk are involved, the relation of wages to railroad revenues, the question of whether railroad revenues based on existing rates for transportation will admit of equally favorable terms to all classes of railroad employees, and any matter in this connection that the commission may deem relevant. Further, it would be the sense of congress that the railway companies, their officers, and employees should give their support and cooperation to the interstate commerce commission in its investigation, deferring pending controversies until the commission completes its investigations and makes its report.

Gravity of Situation Clear.
As the gravity of the situation became clear action was taken by the national chamber at the annual meeting in February and resulted in passing a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to study the situation. Forty-five days is the time allotted for the national chamber railroad referendum. Therefore the result of the voting will be known the second week in June.

COMMITTEES MEET TOMORROW.
The machinery out of which will come arbitration or a strike as a result of the demands of the train service brotherhood will be put in motion in Chicago tomorrow. Three representatives named by the eastern, southeastern, and western railroads will meet with a committee appointed by the employees to arrange the time and place for the meeting of the two conference committees of the two sides that will handle the real problems and make the negotiations if any middle ground can be reached.

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UTILITIES FAVOR STATE CONTROL

Illinois Companies Are Opposed to Local Supervising Commissions

HEARD BY LAWMAKERS.

East St. Louis, Ill., April 25.—[Special.]—Attorneys for local public utility corporations today appeared before the subcommittee of the Illinois legislature, of which Modell McCormick is chairman, and made it clear that the state commission on public utilities is vastly preferable to a local commission.

The committee asked for suggestions as to what amendments, if any, should be made to the existing law. The only suggestion offered was that there should be a separate commission for Chicago—not that East St. Louis is interested in Chicago's troubles, but because the downstate cities feel that by the time the state commission hears the troubles of Chicago it will not have time to hear anything else.

Debate Appointive Commission.
Attorney Thomas E. Gillespie, representing the St. Clair County Gas and Electric company, thought if there were to be a local commission it should be appointed, not elected. He said that if commissioners were elected it might result in some public utility facing the dilemma of spending \$10,000 to get a candidate elected, only to take a chance of facing a loss of \$25,000 by his activities after election.

Mr. Gillespie favored having local commissioners named by the Illinois Supreme court. Chairman McCormick asked if he thought it worth while to plunge the court into politics in order to take the commission out. Mr. Gillespie said he did not think politics affected the Supreme court, whereupon Chairman McCormick said: "If you are familiar with the works of that eminent philosopher, Mr. Dooley, you will recall his saying: 'I'm not sure, Honesty, about the constitution following the flag, but I am certain that the Supreme court follows the election returns.'"

Opposes Local Commissions.
Attorney Martin W. Schaeffer, representing the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway company and several allied corporations, told the committee that he did not think it would do to have a local commission because such pressure would be brought on the commissioners by their neighbors that the work of the body would be hampered. "There was an embarrassing moment when Chairman McCormick, on the trail of information, asked Attorney Schaeffer: 'How many public utility corporations are linked together as your clients?'"

The attorney stammered a little, and the tenaciousness was relieved when it was suggested that a written memorandum containing the information be filed.

Mayor Fred W. Mollman of East St. Louis and his corporation counsel, D. J. Sullivan, appeared before the committee and said they were in favor of leaving the adjustment of charges against public utilities to the state board. This ended the morning session.

NEW COUNCIL COMES IN.

Outgoing Body Holds Last Meeting Tonight—To Be Immediately Succeeded.

The outgoing city council will hold its last meeting tonight. It will be immediately succeeded by the new council after the newly elected members are sworn in.

Nine new aldermen—seven Democrats and two Republicans—will be seated. Tickets are being issued at the mayor's office.

Under the city's charter the ordinance closing "wet" restaurants will become effective within ten days unless the mayor vetoes it tonight. It is expected he will allow it to go into effect without his signature.

A new H. G. Wells novel is always an event. The Wells serial, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," has a meaning for every American. It depicts graphically, humorously, seriously, the transition from peace to war of a peace-loving Anglo-Saxon nation beginning in this week's

Collier's

HEALING HELPS FOR AILING SKIN

Poslam and Poslam Soap Improve Any Diseased Condition.

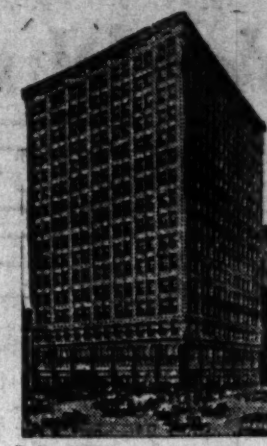
LOOKOUT FOR YOUR SKIN

Poslam and Poslam Soap stand for perfect skin health, and confer their benefits daily upon thousands who might otherwise suffer not only extreme physical distress but the greatest embarrassment through the presence of skin disfigurements.

Poslam, the remedy, is designed solely to soothe, control and eradicate all eruptions troubles including Eczema, even when most aggravated, persistent and stubborn. Its ability to do so is apparent in the progressive works of healing visible after every application. Poslam Soap is non-irritating, pure, luxurious and beneficial.

For sample, send 4c stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists. Advertisement.

Advertisement.



Before May 1st Salerooms Move to New Kimball Building, 1st, 2d and 3d Floors.

KIMBALL SERVICE

Since 1857

Prompt Attention to Everything of Interest to Piano Owners as Well as Buyers.

Your Piano Needs

will receive the same careful and responsible attention as in previous years. Our tuning and regulating, repairing, refinishing and moving departments are unrivaled in equipment. All work guaranteed.

Although our salesrooms and service departments will be moved into our new building by May 1st, there will be no interruption of business. Call on us for your piano requirements.

The Contractors Take Possession May 1st

of the south portion of the old building, which will then be demolished in preparation for the second section of our new building. Until that part is completed, our retail salesrooms will occupy the first, second and third floors of the first section of the new building, immediately on the Jackson Boulevard corner.

Clearance Sale Bargains

Special Price Inducements are offered to clear our floors of all used instruments. If you wish to save in your piano purchase, see the remarkable values in this sale.

Only a Few Days Remain

and it will be to your advantage to visit our store. Kimball Prices are marked in plain figures on the price tag and every customer pays exactly that price—no one pays less—no one pays more. This is a guarantee of satisfaction in your piano purchase.

Remember: All used pianos in this sale are thoroughly gone over in our own repair shops and guaranteed to be in good condition. Also, any piano or player-piano in this sale is exchangeable within two years at the full purchase price toward any new Kimball piano or player-piano.

Terms: Installment payments may be arranged if you do not wish to pay all cash.

Special Sale Music Rolls
15c, 17c, 20c and 24c
This Week—Great Variety.

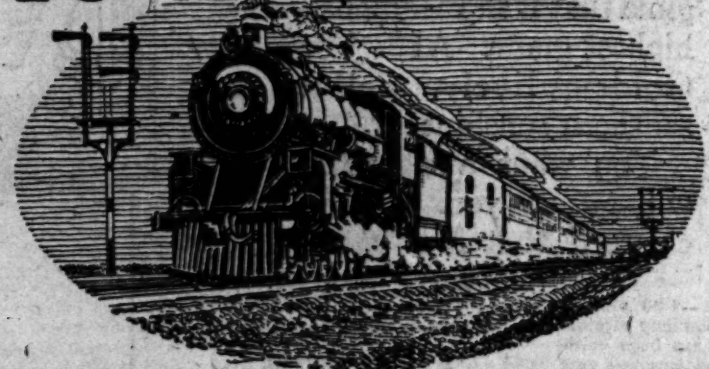
COMPARE Victor and Columbia Talking Machines in our salesrooms.

W. W. Kimball Co.

Established 1857

Southwest Corner Wabash Ave. and Jackson Blvd.
Entrance Until April 29—306-308 South Wabash Avenue.

FOR SPEED travel behind Giant Engines on the C. & E. I. TO ST. LOUIS



C. & E. I. locomotives are the biggest and most powerful constructed. Capable of attaining a maximum speed they assure you a swift—a silent trip and an "On time arrival." Their great strength enables engineers to start and stop them evenly and quickly. Modern in every detail, they are one of the features that have earned the reputation of dependability for the C. & E. I. to St. Louis. Trains leave Dearborn Station at 11:48 a. m., 9:14 p. m. and 11:59 p. m., stopping at 47th Street and Englewood. You ride through quiet country if you take

"The Noiseless Route"

Tickets:
108 W. Adams St., Phone Harrison 5100
Dearborn Station, Phone Harrison 3690
J. F. GOVAN
General Agent, Passenger Department

No jolts or jars to mar your journey's joy

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Schedule changes—Effective April 30th.
Quicker Time, Later Departure

5:30 p. m.
for
Sioux City
Omaha
Sioux Falls
Fort Dodge, Waterloo

Dubuque, Freeport, Rockford, and intermediate points; arriving Sioux City 8:00 a. m., Sioux Falls 10:00 a. m., Omaha 8:20 a. m.

IMPROVED SERVICE

Earlier Departure

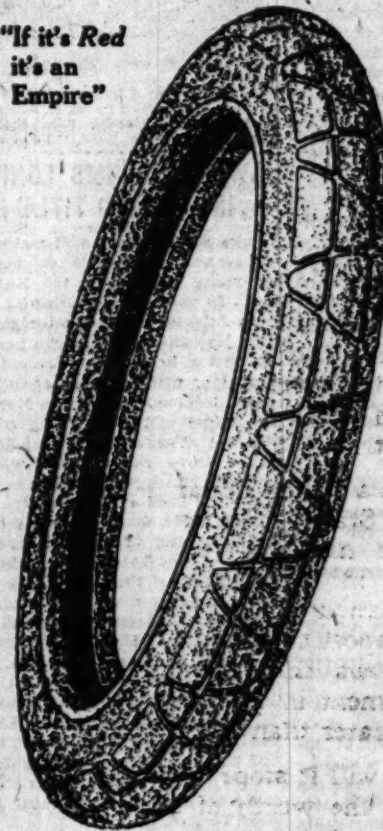
4:45 p. m.
for
Minneapolis
St. Paul

Albert Lea, Waterloo, Dubuque, Freeport; arriving Minneapolis 8:35 a. m., St. Paul 9:10 a. m.

STEEL TRAINS

Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service, Free Reclining Chair Cars.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TICKET OFFICES: 76 West Adams Street, Phone Central 6270; Auto. 64-472. Scott's Hotel Ticket Office, Central Station (Michigan Ave. and 12th St.) and 434 St., 534 St. and 634 St. Stations.



The All Red Tire is the All Wear Tire

There are many striking colors and color combinations in automobile tires. There is just one that is all red—the Empire Red Tire. But color is not the important consideration unless, as in Empire Reds, there is a reason for it beyond attractiveness.

The Empire Red Tire is the logical outgrowth of the Peerless Inner-Tube—our famous red tube that is known for its long-wearing quality throughout all motordom.

Empire Tires
RED WEAR LONGEST

We have had such unusual records of mileage from Empire Red Tires that we have discontinued the manufacture of gray tires. Empire Red Tires have always been a little higher in price than ordinary tires, and worth it. But although rubber is now soaring and tire prices going up, for the present we offer Empire Red Tires at about the prices prevailing last season. This is because of our manufacturing and selling concentration on red tires.

On an adjustment basis of 5,000 miles, this is unusual value.

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.
Chicago Branch, 1627 Michigan Ave.
Home Office and Factory, Trenton, N. J.

BRIGHT WOMEN want a bright paper. Better no breakfast than no Tribune.

CITY SANITARIUM DIRECTORS STRIP COON OF POWER

Discharge Held Imminent on Basis He's Not Licensed to Practice Here.

Dr. J. W. Coon, superintendent and medical director of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, yesterday by order of the board of directors was stripped of all authority in the supervision of the medical treatment of the patients.

The resolution was presented by Dr. Charles P. Caldwell, successor of the late Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, who was instrumental in appointing Dr. Coon to his position. It was the first meeting of the board since Dr. Caldwell was appointed.

Dr. Gekler in Charge. Dr. W. A. Gekler, associate medical director at the sanitarium, was placed in charge of medical treatment "until such time as a regularly licensed superintendent can be appointed."

Although Dr. Coon is still on the pay roll, the phrasing of the resolution was taken to mean that his discharge is imminent. Dr. Robertson said under the law the directors had no other course but to relieve Dr. Coon of all medical supervision.

"Dr. Coon is not licensed to practice in Illinois," Dr. Robertson said. "He testified before the commission he had nothing to do with the medical treatment at the sanitarium, but we wish to make it a matter of official record that a medical man, Dr. Gekler, is in charge. Suppose an epidemic should break out. Then the board of directors might be held liable for damage."

ages if a licensed physician did not hold the place."

"When are you going to replace Dr. Coon?" Dr. Robertson was asked.

"That is something I cannot discuss," he replied.

Dr. Coon Refuses Comment. Dr. Coon would make no comment on the resolution when read to him over the telephone at night. He holds his place under civil service, but the corporation counsel has ruled the board of directors do not have to observe the civil service law.

In the course of the meeting Dr. Caldwell said the most imminent need at the sanitarium is a chapel and meeting house for religious services, lectures, and entertainments.

The meeting was held in the downtown offices of the sanitarium in the Fort Dearborn building. Dr. Robertson has several times asserted he had saved the taxpayers \$20,000 a year by abolishing these offices. They are now occupied by Dr. Thomas Hogan, head of dispensaries, and his staff.

LLOYD'S DECIDE TO QUIT. State Street Bargain Store Unable to Sign Satisfactory Lease.

A statement issued yesterday by Evan Lloyd & Co., 10-14 South State street, announces a retirement from business on May 1. The statement in part reads:

No other suitable location on State street being available, Lloyd's have decided to retire for the present and have sold their entire stock to the Boston store and will await a favorable opportunity to renew business.

The bargain store has been in continuous existence for forty-one years.

MISSING GIRL RETURNS HOME. Miss Evelyn Freeman, 1548 Jarvis avenue, reported missing Monday night, returned home yesterday. Miss Freeman, who, according to the police, recently returned from a convent, left her home Monday afternoon to visit friends and failed to return home at a late hour in the evening. She said she had spent the night at the home of friends.

Six Taken in Gambling Raid. Six men were arrested yesterday afternoon in a gambling raid on a room on the third floor of a building at 108 West Madison street. F. Schuyler, 4002 Addison street, was booked as keeper. Several racing form sheets were confiscated by the police.

FINK TAKES WEEK TO TALK DEFENSE IN LORIMER CASE

Counsel for Former Banker Plans Long Argument Before Jury.

With the assertion that he will talk the remainder of the week, Albert Fink, counsel for William Lorimer, began his argument in defense of the former banker in Judge Dever's court yesterday and definitely buried all hopes that the case would go to the jury this week.

Assistant State's Attorney Hayden N. Bell is scheduled to follow Fink with the closing argument for the prosecution.

Fink Stands on Law. Fink gave his attention almost exclusively to questions of law and produced authority after authority which he said supported the position of the defense against that of the prosecution.

State's Attorney William H. Hilly, in his opening argument, had stated that conspiracy, one of the charges under which Lorimer is being tried, means a combination to do certain acts. This Fink denied, maintaining that there must be an agreement before there can be a conspiracy.

Before closing his argument and passing the floor to Fink, Hilly ridiculed one more Lorimer's plea of ignorance concerning the affairs of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and his enterprises.

"Ever See a Man So?" "Did you ever see a man so overwhelmedly ignorant of everything he was connected with?" the prosecutor asked the jury.

ONLY TWO MEN IN JURY BOX FOR LABOR GRAFTING TRIALS

Second Verdict of 100 Called for Tomorrow—Selection of Panel Expected to Consume a Month.

After two days of examining veniremen only two tentatively accepted jurors sat in the box in Judge Scanlan's court yesterday when adjournment was taken in the trial of the twenty-five labor men charged with conspiracy.

Only four men out of the first special venire of 100 remain to be called for examination. A second venire of 100 has been ordered to appear tomorrow. Each side has 250 peremptory challenges, and it is expected the selection of the jury will consume a month.

Questions as to possible labor affiliations and sympathies featured the examination. Workers in "open shops" were carefully questioned by Assistant State's Attorneys Barnhart and Raber, only to be subjected to a still more searching examination by attorneys for the defense.

The lawyers also devoted special attention to any fears the veniremen might have as to how their verdict in the case would be received. "Open shop" men were asked if they thought any decision of theirs would set them into trouble with their employers.

Judge Scanlan refused to permit attorneys to intimate that the prosecution is an attack on labor unionism.

LEADS MILK PRICE CUT MOVE. Senator Olson Tells Robertson of Effort to Organize Dealers and Producers.

State Senator A. J. Olson, who is both a milk dealer and a milk producer, held a conference with John Phil Robertson, health commissioner, on the milk situation yesterday. Senator Olson is endeavoring to bring about an organization of milk dealers and producers which through increased efficiency in the delivery of milk, will allow its sale at 8 cents a quart, with a reasonable profit to both producer and dealer.

Senator Olson's plans, it is said, are proceeding successfully.

SON OF VIENNA BANKER HELD ON CHECK CHARGE

Rudolph Cohn, Who Got Remittances Through Consul, Accused by Milkman and Florist.

Charged with passing worthless checks on the milkman and the florist, Rudolph Cohn of 671 Lincoln parkway was arrested yesterday pending a further investigation of his affairs.

The prisoner is a son of Martin Cohn of Vienna, Austria-Hungary, said to be connected with the Deutsche bank there.

According to Hugo Silvestri, consul general for Austria-Hungary, a letter from whom was found in Cohn's possession, Cohn has received remittances from his father through the consular office.

The consul explained that these were the only dealings he had with Cohn, who, he said, received money through the First National bank. The police would not reveal the contents of the letter found on Cohn.

Roy R. Spencer, cashier for the Bowman Dairy Company, and Robert D. Vardaman, a florist, made the complaints.

MRS. CAPPER ASKS DIVORCE. Daughter-in-Law of Haberdasher Wants Alimony and Her Maiden Name.

Mrs. Josephine Keirnan Capper yesterday filed a suit for divorce from Howard Capper, son of Arthur S. Capper, president of Capper & Capper. Mrs. Capper charges cruelty and asks alimony and the right to resume her maiden name, Josephine Keirnan.

To Clean Silver



The best way to clean your silver is to apply Peacock Royal Silver Polish with a soft cloth or sponge—except on chased work, when a brush should be used—rinse in hot water and polish with cotton flannel or chamois skin.

Peacock Royal Silver Polish is absolutely free from injurious substances.

Get it from your grocer, druggist, or at our store. 25c and 50c glass jar.

C.D. Peacock Jewelers Established in Chicago in 1837 State and Adams Streets

When You Trim the Garden

Make Sure of Best Results by Using

WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED PULVERIZED MANURE

Use it for grass, flowers, vegetables, trees, shrubs and field crops.

It is nature's Best Fertilizer, because every atom of its peculiar organic composition is specially prepared by Nature to give to the soil what it needs to make things grow.

Order Wizard Brand by Name. Sold in Chicago by Vaughan's Seed Store, The Fair, Boston Store, The W. W. Barnard Co., Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Prepared only by The Pulverized Manure Co. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

CLEAN UP CHICAGO

This means you—not your neighbor—not the city street cleaning department—not your boss nor your maid—but YOU!

Paint and varnish everything you can. Have your rugs and carpets cleaned and everything about your home, your office, your factory thoroughly cleaned and scoured.

If you haven't a garbage burner, get one, and start right now converting insanitary rubbish promptly into useful heat.

Plant trees and shrubs, have your lawn sodded where necessary and put your gardens in "apple pie" order. Don't be afraid to help nature a bit by sprinkling pulverized manure around the shrubs and perennials.

Clean up in small things as well as large. Have a clean, attractive lawn, live in a spotless, freshly painted house, and invest a few dimes in silver polish to put the family plate in brilliant, glittering array.

Clean up thoroughly from A to Z, and this will be a better world for you and everyone else.

We Are as Near to You as Your Phone CALL

Graceland 1112

The GEO. WITTBOLD CO.

Wittbold FLORIST Established 1857 737 BUCKINGHAM PLACE Greenhouses and Nurseries, Edgebrook, Illinois

Our landscape department will furnish sod, soil, shrubs, seed and gardeners to make your surroundings beautiful at once.

—Phone Today—

We Are as Near to You as Your Phone—Call Up Graceland 1112—All Departments

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Over One Million Dollars' Worth of Rugs and Carpets Cleaned

every year by us. We know how to do it best, and have the facilities to do it with.

We make rugs and carpets look like new by the use of our Patented Compressed Air Process and our special renovating process.

Estimates Given—Prompt Deliveries—Auto Truck Service.

American Pneumatic Carpet Cleaning Company 1833-41 West Lake Street Phone Monroe 1003-1004-1005 (Established 1890)

Marshall Field & Co

Office Furniture Section, Eighth Floor

Office Furniture Clearance

Business men who are about to move their offices or make changes at their present locations will find noteworthy values here.

Clearance prices prevail in a quantity of samples and on pieces which have been here over a stated period.

500 pieces in all—at greatly reduced prices:

Roll Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, Flat Top Desks, Tables, Filing Cabinets, Chairs, Bookcases

DESK Special At \$27.50

This well-made and well-finished Desk comes in either quartered oak or in mahogany finish; 60 in. long, 34 in. wide—priced much lower than present rising market prices would seem to justify.

Complete Office Equipment, Eighth Floor.



Gold Dust—the Busy Cleaner—at work makes a moving picture that is always interesting.

In millions of homes this "movie" is helping housewives to keep their homes attractive. It lessens housework—makes everything clean and bright.

GOLD DUST The Busy Cleaner

For Spring House-cleaning

can be used with the utmost confidence for—

Scrubbing floors, linoleum, and cleaning woodwork, painted walls, etc.

Cleaning bathtubs, basins, tiling, bathroom faucets, and fixtures of nickel or brass.

Cleaning and sweetening refrigerators.

Gold Dust cleans everything, and with the least effort. You will find simple directions printed on every package of Gold Dust.

5c and larger packages for sale everywhere

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For Walls and Ceilings

Muresco is the most beautiful and sanitary Wall Finish made. Only one coat required, will not rub or peel. In powder form, ready for use when mixed with hot water—White and all shades—Can be applied by anyone to any kind of surface.

Beautify your home in the most modern artistic manner and at small expense through the use of Muresco. Call on us for sample shades and further information.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Paints, Colors, Varnish CHICAGO

AD-EL-ITE PAINT AND VARNISH PRODUCTS

Clean Up and Paint Up with AD-EL-ITE paint specialties. They preserve, beautify and add value. Sold everywhere.

ADAMS & ELTING CO. 716-726 Washington Blvd., CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



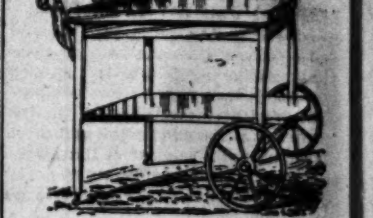
100 Fibre Reed Rockers, \$8.50 (As Pictured)

These comfortable wing rockers have a broad, restful arm on one side and side pocket on the other for magazines, papers or sewing,

making them very cozy and convenient for the living-room, sun-parlor and porch.

Finished in a soft, neutral shade of brown, specially priced, while the quantity lasts, \$8.50.

Sixth Floor, North Room.



Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon, \$12.50

The solid mahogany tea wagon illustrated has removable glass-lined tray with rounded corners, which fits closely over top of wagon and is fitted with mahogany handles.

To our own specifications, the lower shelf was placed at the rim height of the wheels, which permits using an extra tray without interference.

The legs are tipped with casters, and these wagons will not upset easily. \$12.50.

Sixth Floor, North Room.



My Lady of the Island

By BEATRICE GRIMSHAW A capital adventure story of a treasure hunt in the South Seas. At All Bookstores A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers

Save Year's Time The direct money saving to the greatest saving to the credit of the public set in charge of and doing the tunnel.

Engineers estimated that forty-two months from the placement to complete the tunnel section of the tunnel the city forces done that will be entirely finished months of its start, a saving of \$1,000,000.

Hitherto, when tunnels had to be carried to the ground and then lifted to the ground. Later, when the rock was completed and put a lining of concrete, gravel or crushed stone had to be mixed with the cement.

Develop New Method In the present job it is determined to lift only such part of the as would not be later the concrete mixture, enough in the tunnel to set.

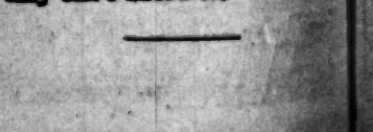
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WOODWORK

AMBITIOUS CHICAGO WOMEN never let a morning pass without a careful reading of THE TRIBUNE. They know they can't afford to.

LIFE'S



SECTION GENERAL SOCIETY MARKETS.

CITY ENGINE UPSET CUP IN TUNNEL

Cut Time and Cost on Wilson Bore and New Technical

BLAST INTO THE S

BY HENRY M.

Boo and a m... ploded more a slaps cago a son in guess

the liberal use of high dust itself has little on the money William.

The reason all this bo occurred and is going on the knowledge of the the thousands of tons have been set off down the level of the ground.

No Serious Damage The plastering has been the sitting room ceilings, chest houses and a consist of panes of glass have. But no serious damage. And in all the work of pl the charge of high explos man has been injured.

It is some job—this foot tunnel through nee of solid rock. Even now have the least idea what it was the summer city council opened bid sion of what has come t Wilson avenue water fr drift of which runs fr Mayfair to the new criated more than three m Michigan. Putting all gether, it appeared that was about \$65 for ever the more than seven and boys.

Do Job by Day After considering the t dited to undertake the t bled, under the direction working department of th was under the administr Harrison.

Now any critic of dem tions, and particularly of sleical government, will tains a big job over to be officials is to make sure down in the most expensive altogether extravagant. Which is the chief reason is worth telling.

Up to Jan. 1, 1916, con than five miles of the tunnel had been completed has been \$56 a linear foot, the lowest price quoted w asked from private contr ing to the public treasury than in direct charge of th the direction of the city chief of the construction, W. Clausen.

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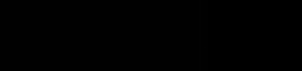
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LIFE'S



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

* 17

CITY ENGINEERS UPSET CUSTOM IN TUNNEL WORK

Get Time and Cost of Bidders
on Wilson Bore and Develop
New Technical Methods.

BLAST INTO THE SOLID ROCK.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Boom! Three tons and a half of dynamite have exploded every day for more than a year on a single job in Chicago and not one person in a thousand can guess where.

When it comes to the liberal use of high explosives Verne H. Wilson has little on the city of Encinitas, California.

The reason all this bombardment has been going on daily without the knowledge of the public is that the thousands of tons of dynamite have been set off from 100 feet under the level of the ground.

No Serious Damage Done.
The blasting has been cracked on the ceiling of a few adjacent houses and a considerable number of panes of glass have been shattered. But no serious damage has been done.

It is some job—this blasting of a 12 foot tunnel through nearly eight miles of solid rock. Even now few people will have the least idea what is referred to.

It was in the summer of 1914 that the city council opened bids for the construction of what has come to be called the Wilson avenue water tunnel, the main lift of which runs from the village of Mayfair to the new crib and intake located more than three miles out in Lake Michigan.

Puttng all the figures together, it appeared that the lowest offer was about \$25 for every linear foot of the more than seven and a half miles of tunnel.

Save Year's Time.
The direct money saving is not the only reason for the greatest saving to be set down to the credit of the public servants who are in charge of doing the work on the tunnel.

When the first borings were made in preparation for boring the tunnel, it was found that the top layer of the ground was composed of quicksand and other unstable materials. Below that was a thick layer of blue clay. Still lower came the solid limestone. In order to make a tunnel that would be free from danger of leaks and of possible accidents, it was decided to go down well into the stone.

Improve on Crib Design.
The city engineer's office is also responsible for an entirely new design of crib, which has been used in the present instance with complete success. The crib is the little cabin which stands far out in the lake at the terminus of the water tunnel. Hitherto a heavy construction with a floor of huge timbers has been towed out into the lake and sunk at the desired location.

Develop New Method.
In the present job the city engineers determined to lift to the top of each part of the blasted rock as much as possible. They kept blasting the tunnel to serve that purpose.

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WHEELER'S ROCK FLOOR FINISH
WOODWORK

CAUTION CHICAGO
N never let a morning
out a careful reading of
RIBUNE. They know
it afford to.

BAH! It Got Mr. Michael's Coat and Then It Cost Him \$10 for Acting and Driving Like One.

Blames Sister-in-Law.
Harry Michael (444 North St. Louis avenue was up in the Speeders' court.

Two Much Easter.
An Easter morning contretemps was made public in Joliet yesterday by the Rev. Arthur J. Weierhoff, pastor of the church involved. Mr. Weierhoff's communique was headed "Easter Embelma Missapplied" and read as follows:

"When the city was wrapped in slumber some unfortunate and misguided representatives of the opposing forces of religion used this holy sanctuary, dedicated to the salvation of souls, as a target. They painted the Trinity United Brethren church with smashed eggs and let an occasional one fly through several windows. Our church may need painting, but we prefer not to have it done that way. Who the intruders were we do not know, but we pray that they may be forgiven."

In a less formal statement Mr. Weierhoff intimated that if the low-lives are caught certain of the deacons would like to get just one good whack at them.

Wronged? Maybe.
South of DuSable street, at the corner of DuSable and Chicago, Frederick, said Mrs. Pacius in the corridor, "I'm a wronged woman."

Whereupon Mrs. Pacius hauled off and floored her husband with a smashing right to the chin. As he rose, a second blow on the jaw stretched him at full length.

and, with the aid of portable screens, a quantity of crushed stone and the quantity of crushed stone for the concrete mixer. As a result the lining has been put in as the work progressed, with a considerable saving in both time and expense.

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HER LOVES TOO MANY, GIRL TRIES SUICIDE WAY OUT

17 Year Old Bride Wants Both
Her Husband and Childhood
Sweetheart, She Writes.

THEN TURNS ON THE GAS.

To Hortense Ferguson, at 17, too much love appeared a problem too perplexing for solution. So in her little hall bedroom at 4044 Prairie avenue she turned on the gas yesterday and lay down to die.

The girl's teachers, who pronounce her a musical prodigy, said it was perhaps too much for her. But Hortense knew better. Love, she said, had encountered barriers that could not be surmounted save by death.

The girl is married to Frank Ferguson, at the Fort Dearborn hospital, as she lay battling for life. Hortense told her husband passionately that she loves him.

Can't Do Without Either.
"But," she sighed, "I love Hughie too. I cannot do without either of you. You see I just had to die."

"Hughie" is Hugh Tripp, a childhood sweetheart. The girl wife says she has found favor also in the eyes of her sister, Mary Roberts, and this latter romance, by her own confession, led to her attempt to perform the final act of renunciation.

Monday evening Mrs. Ferguson went to Tripp's home at 119 East Forty-first street for an evening of music with him and his mother, Mrs. Anna Casthenne. When the young man went out the conversation reverted to the topic uppermost in Mrs. Ferguson's mind.

"But you are a married woman now," said Mrs. Casthenne. "You've been married since New Year's eve. You must give Hughie up or I'll tell your husband."

"I'll kill myself if I must give him up," said the girl quietly.

She went into the dining room and wrote a letter which she left on the table, her hat and music roll beside it. Then she went home. Her husband, like Tripp, does night work and was not there.

Here Is Her Letter.
In the morning, when he returned home, Tripp found the letter. It read: "Dearest Hughie: Please take Mary and love her. I love you, and rather than give you up I am going to die. I have loved you three long years, but what is the use? I made you a few promises, but forgot them for your mother's sake."

I cannot give up to you and please don't be angry. I love you and so does Mary, but rather than blot her happiness I am giving my life up for her. Please forget all. O God! Hughie, if I could just see your face once more, just once—I could die in peace. I am a girl and don't believe in making other sacrifices for me. I'll die with love for you, dear; it's all for you, dear; no one else."

May God bless you and my sister Mary and may you be happier with her than you would have been otherwise. By the time you get this I'll be gone—gone to the Almighty; no more aches nor horrors. Don't forget that it was Helen Barry that told you, and before I die I'll read my Bible for you, that no harm may come to you, in your mother's eyes."

I am a . . . woman, not fit for the devil, but I love her and you, too. I hope now that she is satisfied with this, so good-by, Hughie—I'll meet you in the great pender. Good-by. Good-bye. God bless you.

The letter was given to Helen's sister, Mary Roberts, to be delivered to Hugh. Tripp rushes to her home.

Tripp ran all the way to Hortense's home. He found the girl unconscious in the gas filled room. There were calls for the police. In the excitement someone poured cold water over the girl to bring her back to consciousness.

Chinese Hermit Slain in Garish Chop Suey Shop

Lee Pow, with Head Almost Cut Off, Found by Painters.

GUESTS ARE SLAYERS

Clad in oriental garments and lying face downward, the body of Lee Pow, a Chinese and a recluse, was found yesterday on the floor of his little second floor chop suey restaurant at 3037 South Dearborn street with the head almost severed from the body. He had been dead since late in the previous night.

The body lay in the doorway between the garish little dining room and the three cramped rooms in the rear where Pow lived alone and did his cooking.

Place Brightly Lit.
Every light in the store and the rear rooms was burning, brightly lighting the place, and nearly all the burners of two cooking ranges in the kitchen were lighted. Over them were pans and kettles, their contents burned to cinders. In the dining room the walls and floor bore the signs of a struggle. Chairs and tables near the body had been pushed out of their orderly arrangement and two of the chairs had been upset.

Robbery was the theory advanced by Police Capt. William P. O'Brien. Places set for two at a rear table and the burned food on the gas ranges told the story of the crime to the police. The men had entered, had ordered a meal, then while it was being prepared had attacked the Chinese, probably as he came from the rear at their summons. The crime, as nearly as the police could fix it, had been done between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, at which time the saloon of Mayer Sprinson, on the floor below, was closed.

Money in Bank.
Lee had money in the bank and was in the habit of keeping sums at his home. His brother told the police. He lived alone, rarely being visited, even by his brother, Lee Sung, a cook in a restaurant at 238 West Twenty-second street. He had a wife and two children in China. Fifteen years ago he came to this country and had conducted the Dearborn street restaurant seven years.

A post-mortem examination showed that the head had been severed with either a razor or a sharp knife. Painters employed by Rudolph Peterson, 7300 South Green street, a contractor, had been redecorating the restaurant Saturday and Monday, and when they returned in the morning they found the shades drawn and the doors locked. At 3 o'clock they returned and the third time summoned the police, who forced an entrance and discovered the body.

Negro Slayings Suspected.
Search is being made for a colored girl living in the neighborhood, known only as Rose, with whom the Chinese was friendly. Capt. O'Brien thinks the murder of the Negroes. Had it been Chinese and the work of a secret tong or society, he explained, the instrument of death would have been a hatchet, stiletto, or revolver. The razor is almost unknown to the Chinese as a weapon.

Experts of the bureau of identification took photographs of the clothing and the store, and copies of smudges on the wall, evidently finger prints. Much importance was attached by the experts to the finding of heavy imprints on two cups and a salt shaker on a table less than five feet from where the body lay, and these they took with them.

POPE HAS NEW DOCTRINE.
ROME, April 25.—The Agency Nationale says that the pope has confided to a Lombard priest that he has decided after the war to proclaim a new dogma of the assumption of the Virgin.

Conventions Today.
The Discipline Congress. Hotel Sherman. New England Mutual Life Insurance company. Blackstone hotel.

DAUGHTER OF FORMER MAYOR HARRISON WEDS

Miss Edith Harrison, Who Is Bride of Cyrus Edson Manierre, Friend of Family Since Boyhood.

BY CINDERELLA.
MISS EDITH OPEN HARRISON, daughter of former Mayor Carter H. Harrison, and the "little girl" of a hundred fairy tales written by her mother, has reached the end of the book, where they live happily ever after. She was married yesterday at her parents' home to Cyrus Edson Manierre, son of William R. Manierre of 1807 North Dearborn parkway—a friend of the Harrison family since boyhood.

The modern penchant for living in handsome apartments is doing away with the big weddings of the past. No matter how large the apartment it will not take in one of the old fashioned visiting lists that were a prized family possession years ago—hundreds and hundreds of names.

Now everything is different. People are very casual about their visiting lists, but they think more of their friends than they used to.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison got around the wedding invitation question nicely. The ceremony took place in the Harrison apartment, 3150 Sheridan road, with all the gorgeous coloring and rich ritual of the Roman church. Mr. Manierre's officiating with several attendants. But downstairs was the apartment of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Heston Owsley, and here refreshments were served and the overflow of guests was taken care of, while both the back and front stairs were garlanded with flowers and used by the guests passing from one floor to another.

The "story book girl" was the first debutante of the present season, making her bow to society in November at a tea given at the Blackstone. This event was hardly over when the newspapers and friends of the Harrison began to receive anonymous telephone calls announcing various things about Miss Harrison—chiefly engagements. She was reported engaged successively to Jack Spreckels of San Francisco, who has since married; Gerald Cuddey, who knows her only slightly, and William Taylor of Pasadena, an old friend of the family.

A month later, just as Miss Harrison was beginning to talk of plans for her wedding, she was compelled to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

The bride was looking like a fairy queen at the wedding in a most marvelous gown of tulle boucous, over which was a court train of satin tissue covered with very beautiful lace. Long lace sleeves and a huge bouquet of lilies of the valley there were.

She was attended by two maids of honor, Miss Elizabeth Thurber of Detroit and Miss Gertrude McCarthy. Mrs. Carter H. Harrison Jr. acted as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Aline Manierre, Miss Isabelle Stroh of Detroit, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton of Detroit, Miss Lucy Lacy of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss Arabella Schwiner of San Francisco. They were very pretty in dresses of white flounced tulle, perfect of 1890, with blue ribbons, old fashioned bouquets, and quaint little hats perched up on top of quaint little white lace caps.

Sidney Miller served the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers were Harold Manierre, Carter H. Harrison Jr., Allen McLane of Baltimore, John Goodlet of Kansas City, Henry Tetter of Cincinnati, Field Goltra of St. Louis, and Otto Wood of New York.

The presents were quite delightful and numerous, and somehow much more interesting than wedding presents usually are. People were quite obliging and ah-ing over them and saying how well chosen they were. There were only twenty-two dozen gorgeous plates for the young couple to pinch along with in their tiny new apartment, and quantities of Venetian glass, the fascinating kind, with little bouquets of flowers on it, and very beautiful silver with no duplicates. There were tea sets and about six dozen after dinner coffee sets in silver, and very lovely pieces of lace.

On their return Mr. and Mrs. Edson Manierre will live in the same building and on the same floor with the Carter Harrison Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Harrison and Mrs. Sterling Morton arrived respectively from Panama and Kansas City to be present at this wedding.

The next family of many affiliations to celebrate a wedding feast in a modern apartment are Mr. and Mrs. Chagnoy Keep, whose daughter, Katherine, will be married to Robert Gardner on the 6th of May. The ceremony will take place at Christ church and will be followed by a reception.

MRS. BERT HAMLIN GUILTY.
Widow of Son of Former Attorney General of Illinois Admits the Theft of Gems at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 25.—Mrs. Bert Hamlin, widow of a son of a former attorney general of Illinois, pleaded guilty today to a charge of stealing clothing and jewelry worth \$500 from Mrs. S. C. Harvey. The Harvey home was found after the robbery. Mrs. Hamlin (K.V.) said, where she was held in connection with the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Polly Davis and a dispute over will conveying \$100,000.

Boy Caught by Botany Professor
Removing Books from Northwestern Library.

Abraham Channock, a former student in the Northwestern Dental school, confessed the theft of books, athletic goods, and other school supplies from Northwestern university and Lewis institute, the Evanston police reported yesterday. Channock lives with his mother at 1427 Richmond street. He was found removing books from Science hall on the Evanston campus on Monday by Prof. C. B. Atwell of the botany department.

BIRTH CONTROL WAY TO WELFARE —MRS. SANGER

Girls and Boys Numerous in
Crowded Hall as Crusader Speaks.

STARTS ON LEAGUE IN CITY.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger lectured last night at the west side auditorium on "Birth Control" to an audience of 1,300 people. So crowded was the hall, so large the number that wished to get in, that a dozen times during the evening the lecture had to be halted on account of the fire laws, for the police to put out the people who were standing.

The audience was composed in large measure of young people—girls and young women and young men. There were high school girls with their hair down their backs in curls.

Mrs. Sanger, who has been fourteen years a trained nurse in obstetric cases in New York, has devoted the last three years to studying birth control here and in European countries. She says that 75 per cent of all the diseases of men and women in this country are due to ignorance of sex life.

Nation of Abortions.
"The first step to the goal for women is a knowledge of what to do. Only the wealthy have this knowledge today. For them abortions are possible and with them there are no deaths. But it is the poor who need this knowledge, and you will find that the doctors know the state and moral law by heart when it comes to treating poor women for abortion. There is no country in the world which has so many abortions and so many deaths from abortion as the United States."

"After all, this is only a question of labor. The workmen are starved out of work by their own children, who enter into the competition at an incredibly early age."

Big Families, Weak Units.
"Statistics have determined that 65 per cent of the prostitutes in America come from families of eight and nine children, and that 50 per cent of these girls are derelicts. And do you know that the fertility of a domestic parent is four times greater than that of a normal parent?"

"Has the state a better right to decide when a woman shall have a child than the woman herself? They call me immoral. Who is more immoral—I, going around trying to help women to bring up their one or two offspring in comparative health, security, and mental perfection, or Mr. Roosevelt, who goes up and down the country urging women whose husbands get \$10 a week, who may be diseased or idiots or what not, to have just as many children as they can? And yet he is praised everywhere. Is that moral to decide a woman into producing cannon fodder for professional jingoes?"

Decline Little Mothers.
"I know nothing more disastrous in this country than the Little Mothers' league. Think of little 10 year old girls spending all their time looking after smaller sisters, lending over them, decorating themselves, they can never properly bear motherhood themselves! All these palliatives—the better babies movement, the Infant Protective league—all make me think of the quack who cures the cancer by turning away the top in place of going after the root."

"Every country has knowledge of birth control and is anxious to send it to us. But we are the only country the postal laws of which forbid the discussion of such matters in the mails. Do we realize the menace of this censorship? The postal service was never created to be a religious or ethical institution."

Mrs. Sanger quoted Holland, which has established fifty-two free clinics for instructing women in health hygiene and in teaching them birth control. Her aim is to do the same thing in this country. Already ten leagues have been formed, and at night hundreds of women signed the slip asking for the forming of a similar league in Chicago.

Today—Selig-Tribune—The World's Greatest News Film



PRESIDENTIAL "NEWLYWEDS" AT BALL GAME.
At the opening game in Washington between the Yanks and the Senators, President and Mrs. Wilson were interested and enthusiastic spectators. And it was our United States "Prexy" himself who, on request, promptly put the ball into play.

SOME DIVE!
Slangily but enthusiastically speaking, a man at Surf Beach, Cal., put over some dive the other day! The spring-board—only a little matter of sixty feet in the air—he left clean, turning back somersaults as he shot downward. This was one of the events marking the opening of surf bathing.

WHEN POLO'S THE PASTIME.
At a thrilling polo tournament match in Washington, D. C., the Westmoreland club won its second match from the Washington team by a score of 10 to 7½. Faster mounts and better teamwork both times have told the story.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
OF THE TRIBUNE.

Orders for mail subscriptions must be accompanied by remittance to cover.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Secretary of State.

Yesterday issued certificates of incorporation for the following:

Luvis Electric company, Davis; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Jacob M. Best, Clarence M. Best, O. C. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, J. H. H. Horn, L. G. Jernin.

Chicago, Inc., capital, \$20,000; incorporators, William P. ...

[illegible]

WANTS ARE WANTED.

NOT FOR PROFIT.

Bunker Hill Secretary Association of Bureau
voters, Illinois, Inds.

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MORRIS DEALERS HIGH CLASS N. AND
S. Side rooming houses, Square feet, to buy-
ers and sellers. \$1,000; cash; very fine 14 r.
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creasing income over \$200; mail sell at once.
Call or write: RIVENBURGH, 1227 N. Clark,
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RUSH-STEIN, WALKER DIST. EXCEP. FINE
STATIONERY. 100% PROFIT. 100% CASH.
EXP. gen. office; rec'd. Address O 181, TRU-
ING.

SITUATION WTD - NEAT APPEARANCE.
Young man; 3 yrs. clerical exp.; high school
education. Address O 181, TRUING.

SITUATION WTD - CORRESP. GRPH. SBO.
3 yrs. exp.; age 26; exp. H. M. and busi-
ness social. Address O 181, TRUING.

SITUATION WTD - CLERICAL. BUSINESS
college education; four years last position
in business. Address O 181, TRUING.

SITUATION WTD - CLERICAL. 8 YRS.
exp.; knowledge of German. Address O 28
TRUING.

SITUATION WTD - ELLIOTT FISHER OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Address O 28
TRUING.

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ROOM FURN. PLANT, FLAT, 6 MO. LEASE; VERY CHEAP. 4455 Calumet-ave., Sd., 1

CANSTOFF CLOTHING. 1

LEVINE, 1234 S. JEFFERSON. PAY-HIGH-EST PRICES FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, SUITS, COATS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC. ALSO FUR LINED COATS, CLOTHES, ETC. 1

DO NOT SELL YOUR SUITS, COATS, AND SHOES BEFORE SEE GORDON. I buy and sell all kinds of men's clothing. 847 GORDON, 1415 S. Halsted. 1

W. STEIN, WILLIAMS & Co. 1601 S. 1

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WANTED TO BUY
I am looking for a book—**HOW TO GET ON MY FEET**. I have seen it in the news papers. It is full of information you should know. Hours 8.00 a m. to 9.00 p.m. at 670 N. Wabash-st., CHICAGO, ILL. POTTER & B. Dearborn-st., suite 1112.

AUCTION SALES.
WILLIAMS, BARBER & SEVERN CO., 670 N. Wabash-st., General Auctioneers. Sales by auction of all kinds of personal property, real estate, general household goods. Tel. Harrington 3-1212.

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experience in charge of shipping department in large firm. I claim to be one of the best class men in Chicago. I would like to be connected with some first class firm or corporation. Write Tribune.

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have sold goods in and traveled salesmen through every state. Owned branches in England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, China, Japan, with valve manufacturer ten years experience. Write Tribune.

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with thorough business training, with remarkable ability to handle people. Write Tribune.

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WANTED—A man from the country at any time of day or night. Express prepaid to your door. Every article guaranteed to be fresh to mind. Fully paid and cash pay made delivered.
SEND A CARD TO THE FOLLOWING:
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WANTED—WOMEN WIRE FINGER RINGS

A CAPABLE MAN

PERSONAL SERVICE-W/ ATTEND TO 1000-2000 hrs. weekly. Write full par-
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LAUNCHES, 485 AND DP; ROWBOATS, 918
AND 1000. Excellent business opportunity. In-
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Formally manager of large business; W/DP. 1000-
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Well established business for sale. Distributor of leading truck; five subs agents in owner wishes to retire. Good place. F. C. PETERSON, Elmont, Cal.

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Nice business and location. The place is always busy and will stand the closest cash or foreign

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class bakery to add to existing one; capitalizing; located in town on N. side; personnel

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have other business: best
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own machine; near Clark
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For Sale—Doing fine busi
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low rent; pro-ent owner I
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Sacrifice for \$500 cash; good
N 210 E. 4000 ft.

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CHEAP, live, doing good
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good location and paying big
rent between 1000-1500; in-
quire Ross, care McNell & H
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DECATESSEN—ESTATE
same; good fixtures; clean apt
for selling; big bargain for ca
No agents
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DELICATESSEN—GOOD LUCK
Selling by May 1. Wholesale
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Sale—\$420 N. Halsted. Grand
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We—Old established; inventory
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 20' x 20' to car space; etc.
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SHOE-UP—To be sold
fine fixtures; is in good
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GROCERY—HARRY UP—
they doing only cash business
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 2,000; brick; 400 lights; 12
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 cash. Part time. 1200
 cash, assuring \$5,000 to \$5,000
 prove it. Address
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to invest small ladies' furni
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Japanese "culture pearls" in a notable sale at extremely low prices—in effect until May 8.

Mandel Brothers

Blouse shop, third floor

Blouse clearance—at 2.95—reductions 25% to 50%

—crepe de chine, satin, taffeta, lace, georgette crepe, voile and handkerchief linen blouses; odd lots, broken sizes and soiled and mused garments.



Clearing blouses at \$5—they're reduced 1/4 to 1/2

—washable satin, crepe de chine, georgette crepe and lace blouses in smart styles; broken sizes and slightly soiled garments; now \$5. Third floor.

Mandel Brothers

Lingerie shop, third floor

Lingerie reduced 1/4 to 1/2—slightly soiled and mused

—a notable clearance—gaining space for new stocks to be included in the May sales.



American-made lingerie reduced

Petticoats, lace or embroidery trimmed flounces, 1.50

Petticoats, embroidery or lace trimmed flounces, 31

Night dresses, hand embroidered empire styles, 2.95

Crepe de chine bodices, broken sizes, reduced to 75c

French hand-embroidered lingerie reduced

French combinations, as pictured; reduced to 3.95

French petticoats now reduced to 2.95 and 3.95

French hand embroidered bodices reduced to 1.95

French hand embroidered drawers now 1.50. Third floor.

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

Chicago's Newest
The Evanston Hotel
Just Recently Completed and Opened

Located just two blocks from Sheridan Road and Lake Michigan, in the finest section of beautiful Evanston, away from the noise and grime of the city streets and yet only 25 minutes from the Loop on the C. & N. W. Ry. or 35 minutes on the Elevated Express.

PARTIAL LIST OF ROOMS

40 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$10.50 per week
40 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$12.50 per week
30 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$15.50 per week
8 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$17.50 per week
8 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$20.00 per week
8 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$25.00 per week
8 Rooms, with bath, for two, \$30.00 per week

Also Luxurious Suites of two, three, four and five rooms at corresponding rates. Every room is an outside room.

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Forest Avenue and Main Street, Evanston
NELSON and LEWIN, Owners
Phone Evanston 5900

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Corner of Wabash and Dearborn
The Distinctive Boston House
The Puritan is one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.
L. T. Gable, Mgr.
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NEAR ALL PIERCE AMUSEMENTS
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Every convenience, every luxury.
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Best located via C. & N. W. Ry. City ticket office, 140 S. Clark St. Phone Randolph 4221

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America's Famous All-Year Resort
Who would have believed, when the first hotel was built, that it would become the most famous hotel in the world.
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ON THE BEACH, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERCE AMUSEMENTS
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